NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

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CATHOLIC BISHOPS URGE SOCIAL JUSTICE

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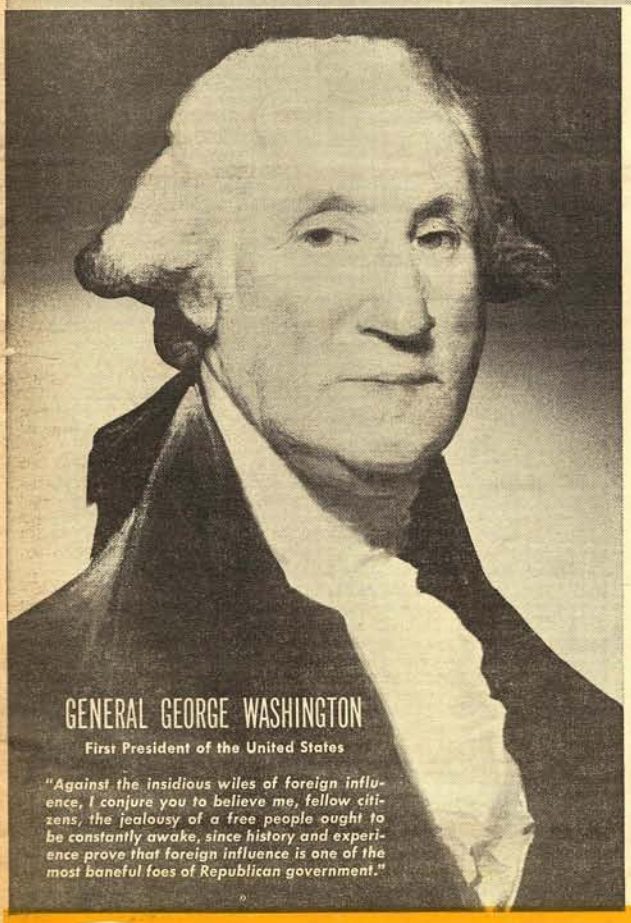

GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON
First President of the United States

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens, the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican government."

INQUIRY BY F. B. I. INTO 'RED' JEWISH PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE TO BE ASKED

AN INQUIRY by the Federal Bureau of Investigation into the Communistic origin and control of the so-called "Jewish People's Committee" is to be asked of the United States Department of Justice in Washington this week.

As already disclosed in SOCIAL JUSTICE, this "People's Committee" is actually a Communist front organization, seeking to use the Jews, precisely as the repudiated and disbanding American League for Peace and Democracy sought to use unsuspecting Christians.

Careful distinction needs always to be made between those Leftist radicals who talk out of turn as the self-appointed spokesmen for Jewry, and the great body of good citizens of Jewish faith in America. Both Father Coughlin and SOCIAL JUSTICE have always sought to make clear this distinction; exactly for this have we been "smeared" as anti-Semitic.

Perhaps, it was to avoid the disgraceful bickering and dissentions which so lamentably divide Christians, that the respectable Jewish leadership too often refrains from publicly reprimanding its own noisy radicals. This known policy of silence gives the Communist cowards their chance and, in consequence, the whole body of American Jews is made to suffer unjustly for the actions of a noisome Red minority. Their position is not unlike that of the respectable old-time banker who lent his good name to a fly-by-night stock scheme.

The "Jewish People's Committee" which presses so insistently for an "investigation" of Father Coughlin, is not itself affiliated with representative Jewry. In fact, the organization is an "outlaw" in the eyes of the General Jewish Council. But the reluctance of Jewish leaders to make distinctions among "their own" between Communists and good citizens, leaves a great body of the latter helpless and inarticulate in the face of an undeserved popular censure.

Not because this "People's Committee" presses for any investigation of Father Coughlin, therefore, but *because of its own notorious Communist origin and leadership*, this "Committee" itself needs to be investigated. Its head is none other than William Weiner, financial secretary of the Communist Party U.S.A., himself under $10,000 bond for alleged passport forgery that sent Earl Browder to prison for four years (unless he wins an appeal). Ben Gold is another; and a third is, of all things, John Spivak!

These leaders boldly claim to speak for 400,000 Leftist Jews: *four hundred thousand Jewish radicals!* This is at

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Ewing Galloway

FROM THE TOWER *By* Father Coughlin ★ **THE CONVERSION OF THE JEWS** *By* Rev. William L. Newton ★ **OUR GOLD PROBLEM** *By* Senator Elmer Thomas

DINNER CHAT
By the Staff

Jewish Silence Not Worse Than Christian

THE SAME charitable distinction which Father Coughlin and SOCIAL JUSTICE make to defend Jewish citizens against the unjust condemnation earned for them by the actions of unrepresentative Jewish radicals, is made by *Our Sunday Visitor*, the popular national Catholic Action Weekly, edited by the Most Rev. John Francis Noll, Bishop of Fort Wayne.

In an editorial titled, "Anti-Semitism" (Feb. 4), *Our Sunday Visitor* observes:

". . . the mentality of persecution and of hatred, so characteristic of our age, which we condemn, and which is a distinct sign of a deteriorating civilization, can be cured only by the Church . . .

"Jews are held to be Communists or Communist sympathizers, to be the circulators of much pornographic literature, to have been the usurers of history, the enemies of Christianity, the members of anti-clerical organizations in various countries. This may all be true, as it is true of numerous persons who are not Jews, *but it certainly is not true that 'the' Jews, or 'all' Jews fall under the indictment.*

"In New York City where nearly one half of all Jews in the United States reside, where they have been so conspicuous in Communist parades, where they lead in business and in some of the professions, it is natural for others to be irritated, but there is no valid 'Christian' justification to be against any group of men, for all are brothers in the flesh, with the same origin, the same destiny. From the Christian point of view ***Jews should have found it easier to embrace Christianity than any other national or racial group because the Christian Church originated with a Jew, the best Person who ever lived, whose every apostle or early propagandist was a Jew who loved it unto martyrdom.***"

Our Sunday Visitor continues: "It was more repugnant to Jews to embrace the new religion in Paul's day than now, yet in the *Acts of the Apostles* we read that *'a large throng of priests (rabbis) submitted to the faith'* along with the Jewish laity, despite the fact that their brethren became greatly incensed thereat. Saul was one of the crowd who stoned the Jew, Stephen, to death, and who then started for Damascus to arrest other converts of his race. Miraculously converted on the way, he became the greatest Christian apostle while he continued to glory over his ancestry and to extol his race.

"But the Jew who remains a Jew is less guilty than the Christian who deserts his religion, and who hates anybody or any group; he is no worse than the persecuting Christian when he persecutes; no worse for being silent when Christians are persecuted *than is the Christian who remains silent when Jews are persecuted.*"

Mr. Pegler Wants Action on Coughlin

BOTH the United States Government and the newspapers have "handled Father Coughlin far too gently" to suit Mr. Westbrook Pegler, a columnist whose product is syndicated by the *Chicago Daily News*. But whatever the press has failed in is more than made up for by Herr Pegler and some of his fellow columnists.

"Some of *the best Catholic clergymen*," writes Mr. Pegler, "denounce Coughlin and, in discussing him, refer to him by his last name, pointedly neglecting to use the title of 'Father'."

And then the former sports writer turned columnist adds: "Christianity, in the religious sense of the word, *is no part of the belief of the so-called Christian Front* . . .

"If Coughlin had worn the cloth of any other religious faith than the Catholic he would have had an open fight on his hands from most of the American press years ago, *and the delicacy with which his activities have been ignored all this time*, although it may have been a tribute of confidence in the Christianity and citizenship of the rest of the Catholic clergy, is open to a suspicion of less honorable motives. My version is that the press passed him up for fear that Catholics would regard an attack on Coughlin as an attack on the church."

Our dear Mr. Pegler, do you realize that your insulting omission of "Father" in this story, which you say is in emulation of the "best Catholic clergy" is itself an attack on the Church and the religion which Father Coughlin has never disgraced?

From the Communist press, Father Coughlin may expect attack. Indeed, much of today's edition of this National Weekly is devoted to showing that one of the most vicious of recent attacks against him is not Jewish but a Communist drive hiding cowardly behind a Jewish front.

What is the driving animus for Mr. Pegler's smearing? Readers of the *Chicago Daily News* will want to know, even if those of SOCIAL JUSTICE do not care. You speak, Mr. Pegler, of Father Coughlin's "activities" which have been ignored by Government and press. Stop such generality; WHAT activities? Name the time and place. If you mean "anti-Semitism," say when and where and how Father Coughlin has been "anti-Semitic." Stop parroting the Communist handouts which make general statements, whose authors when cornered on the proof to support any one of them run out and leave you columnists holding the bag. The first thing you know, Mr. Pegler, you will create an impression in Chicago that the great *Chicago Daily News*—founded and built by Mr. Lawson and carried on under its present great journalistic captain—is "against Father Coughlin."

But be more specific in your charges. Where, and when, and for what offense, have the Government and the press been too lenient with the Radio Priest of Royal Oak, Mr. Pegler?

A Letter to Fr. Coughlin

St. Ann's
Steelton, Pa.
February 5, 1940

Dear Father Coughlin:

Your issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE for February 5 should be framed and kept.

Most of the time we priests do not write or send help because of stress of business or because of our own troubles. The "bunch" who are against you, you know. They are always vocal; but the crowd who are with you are for the most part, as always, inarticulate.

It did my heart good to see you read off "Dr." Ryan. More than ten years ago I recognized him for a fraud when I read an article of his in "*America*" on the Irish question. Any man who professes the Catholic faith and goes wrong on that question could be nothing but a faker.

I am inclosing a little offering to the good work. I hope the omission of your broadcast on Sunday, February 4, does not mean anything serious.

Yours very sincerely,
Michael J. O'Flynn
(Rev. Michael J. O'Flynn)

Red Front Inquiry Asked

(Continued from Page 1)

once a libel on Jewry and a challenge to America. The Communist Party itself admits to a feeble membership of some 50,000; Weiner, Spivak, *et al.*, boast that they speak for eight times that many Jewish Reds alone! For the good name of the fine Jewish citizens of America, whom their own leaders seem reluctant to defend, as well as for the safety and sanitation of the nation, *let us have all the hidden facts.*

SOCIAL JUSTICE will be tagged with the smear label of anti-Semitism for making this very appeal. Let our accusers prove that, too, while they are at it, or else stop the eternal sniping and cowardly innuendo so that all of us together, good Jewish citizens and good Christian citizens, can get to work in peaceful and effective cooperation to rid this nation, and the world, once and for all of its Communistic virus; and what is more, get at the root causes of depression and find the key to recovery.

HELLO FOLKS:

Well, St. Valentine's Day's come 'n gone 'n now we hafta settle down again t' the sedate life we all should lead durin' Lent 'til it's again broken up by St. Patrick's Day. Good old St. Patrick! He belongs t' eve'rbuddy—'n maybe that his feast day comes 'round durin' the quietest uv all seasons 's the reason f'r his popularity, or at least one uv the many reasons. Now, I don't mean t' start enny rashful question—th' above was jus' an idle remark—I reely am quite nootral on that question being — a Dane myself 'n my forefathers 'n mothers before me.

Someone jus' reminded me that we have George Washington's birthday t' celebrate soon — even before St. Patrick's Day. Whew! Am I slippin'! Emagine me fergettin' that date. I wonder if th' Sisters'll let th' children celebrate a littul — I haven't heard ennything 'bout a party 'r ennything yet. Gee! I do hope I get an invatashun if they do. I shure like parties. 'N, oh, boy, what I couldn't do t' some ice cream 'n cake right now! I'm missin' out on that sort uv thing these days, 'cause Mary jus' won't make enny dessurt durin' Lent. She says she isn't gonna make keepin' th' fast harder than it hasta be by puttin' things they've given up right under their noses — so y'rs truly's been minus somethin' f'r his sweet tooth f'r some time now. Guess it won't hurt me, but it's pretty hard at times. I s'pose I shouldn't grumble, but offer my sakrifice f'r th' good uv th' cause. Who'm I that I shouldn't do my bit this way, th' same's all you folks do right along?

' ' '

We had annuther letter from Mrs. Coughlin. She says she's comin' home —I guess she's lonesome, 'n then she worries a lot 'bout her son—th' Boss —'n she says she wants t' be here where she knows what's goin' on. It's no fun for her readin' all sorts uv stuff in th' papers 'n not knowin' what's true 'n what's not. Lottsa stories get circulated that're twisted 'round 'n 'saggerated so that y're better off if y' don't bother readin' ennythin' but the funnies.

'Course, now that doesn't go f'r SOCIAL JUSTICE — that's understood, I hope. Golly, y'can't have th' circulation manager knockin' his own baby. No—SOCIAL JUSTICE gives y' th' reel dope, straight from th' shoulder, th' way our readers like t' get their news. 'N judgin' from th' way th' figgers on May's reports 're goin', our method is th' right one. Boy, when th' day looks kinda dull 'n gloomy—we have 'em in Michigan once in a while—why, all I gotta do t' spruce up is t' look at those reports. It's as good's a spring tonic. Yep—'n it acts th' same way on th' Boss. 'N th' way he feels 'fecks evr'buddy 'round th' office so y' can jus' see how y'r friendship 'n loyalty 'n support spreads sunshine all over th' place.

Why, we feel so good right this minnut that we think we could take on all th' Commies that're not afraid t' show their faces in broad day light—that probubly wouldn't be too many f'r me t' handul personully, all by myself.

' ' '

Well, I might feel like takin' on all th' Commies, but I don't think I'd better tackle Mr. Coughlin. Here he comes now, with th' leash 'n that look on his face that means business. Oh, dear, why do we hafta take baths? Isn't there *ever* gonna be a shortage uv soap 'n water 'round these parts? Well, I'm on my way t' th' cleaners—which won't be too bad if I don't hafta go through th' wringer, too, like so many do.

S'long folks—see y' next week.

—FAL

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Behind the News

I.R.A.

THE HANGING of two Irish patriots by the British government last week is, in a sense, no news.

Since the first Norman crook and Saxon invader landed their unholy feet on the soil of Ireland under Strongbow in 1172, there has been "treason" in Ireland, *but treason only under English law.*

Under this same law, there was treason in the American Colonies from the "shot heard around the world" at Lexington to the surrender of Yorktown in 1781.

There has been consistent "treason" in Ireland, particularly from 1791 to 1940.

* * *

Read the names of a few who went to their death, victims of forged testimony, planted evidence or lying spies. Others, the purest of patriots, freely proclaimed that they had taken a solemn and "treasonous" oath to free Ireland and were prepared to take the penalty of patriotism.

Read the names of some of those convicted and sent to the scaffold on the unsupported evidence of bribed informers, false witnesses and before drunken juries, or self-confessed traitors under the English law.

Read, if you have access to it, the speeches of these men from the dock and learn their names:

Theobald Wolfetone	Thomas C. Luby
William Orr	John Mitchell
John and Henry Sheares	John O'Leary
Robert Emmett	Charles J. Kickham
John Martin	Captain Mackay
William Smith O'Brien	William Allen
Col. Thomas F. Burke	Michael Larkin
	Michael O'Brien

* * *

These deaths by their injustice bred more rebels.

In 1916, a little group of Irishmen arose against the mightiest Empire of the world. Among the victims were some of the staunchest patriots that ever God let breathe.

Remember them.

Padraic Pearce, Robert Casement, James Connolly, Sean McDermott and, later, Liam Millows.

Their great American friend, incidentally, was Michael J. Gallagher, Bishop of Detroit.

* * *

What is the trouble in Ireland?

Why is the I.R.A. again afoot?

The answer is simple.

The age-old urge within the human heart for freedom demands a program more than seven centuries old—***nationality in a united Ireland*** and, obviously, ***complete separation from Great Britain.***

The Irish victim of the rack and rope is usually the victim accused of treason. But it is "treason" under English law—not Irish law.

Red Mr. Browder 'Also Ran,' It Seems

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Earl Browder, convicted passport forger and Joseph Stalin's American *alter ego*, reached for the moon last week but all he found was political defeat.

Running as official Communist candidate for Representative of the 14th Congressional District of New York, Browder came in a poor third in a 3-man race.

M. Michael Edelstein, New Deal candidate, won the election with 12,962 votes, Louis J. Lefkowitz, Republican, received 6,665. Browder got only 3,080, which was less than 14 per cent of the total vote cast.

The election was held to fill the Congressional seat made vacant by the recent death of Representative William I. Sirovich. The Communist vote declined 40 per cent since 1938, when Israel Amter polled 4,103 votes in a race in the same district.

Being largely confined to a section of New York's lower East Side, which has a heavy Jewish population, the election may prove that the Jewish people no longer have as much faith in Communism as they had before the Nazi-Soviet pact.

QUESTIONS

How closely do you read SOCIAL JUSTICE? How well informed are you on vital topics of the day relating to your Government, finance and the score of other subjects that affect your every day life? If all your information, heretofore, has been gained from reading the daily newsapers, perhaps you have found yourself at a disadvantage in any discussion with a careful reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE National Magazine.

Below is a list of questions, which are answered in this edition. Read these questions and see how many of them you can answer: then read SOCIAL JUSTICE and check on your facts. (This is no contest; no prizes are offered. The answers are their own reward.)

1. How did the international bankers circumvent and restrict Abraham Lincoln's effort to issue debt-free money to the American people?

2. With what mental attitude should we always think of the Jewish people?

3. How did the Caursines outwit the laws of the Church on Usury and victimize the Bishop of London with excessive interest charges?

4. Why is the gold problem of America important to every citizen? What is the banker's answer? What is Senator Thomas' suggestion? What is *your* idea on this pressing problem?

5. Is the Secretary of the Treasury thwarting the mandate of Congress regarding the purchase of silver? How much has his method of executing the law cost the American people to date?

6. What governmental group of what nation constitutes the world's worst hypocrites?

U. S. Indictment of 17 Gives Lie to the Press

LaGuardia Quiz Seeks to Record Christian Police

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Commissioner of Police Valentine has distributed to his commanding officers four questions to be asked each member of the New York Police Department.

1. Are you a member of the Christian Front or any other organization connected with the Christian Front?

2. Have you ever been a member of the above organizations?

3. Are you a member of any subversive, Communist, bund or Fascist club or organization,

4. If so, state which.

According to the *New York Times*, Inspector Michael J. Murphy has disclosed to Commissioner Valentine that certain members of the New York Police Department had joined the Christian Front but immediately withdrew *"when they found the organization was anti-Semitic."*

The *Times* added: "They had joined in the belief that it was anti-Communist."

Commissioner Valentine stated, according to the *Times*, "We know who the members of the Department are who are members of the Christian Front!"

In the light of this statement, the Valentine questionnaire is a joke. The question on "subversive, Communist, bund or Fascist club or organization" is merely put in the questionnaire to conceal the witch-hunting of Christians.

The Christian is bound by the Commandment: *"Thou shall not bear false witness."*

The Communist, on the other hand, is schooled in lies, and no one should know this better than Fiorello La Guardia with his long association with the Communists of New York.

Assume that out of the 22,000 regular and civilian employes of the New York Police Department, one per cent or 220 are avowed Communists, sworn to the principles of world revolution and the overthrow of every Capitalistic State.

Now on this question, "Do you belong to the Communist Party?" how will they answer? Why, they will answer "No!" For, being Communists, in their minds there are no decalogs, no *Ten Commandments.*

Suppose, on the other hand, that 10 per cent of the New York Police Department has joined the Christian Front. Every one of them has the right, and the duty, to answer "Yes!"

New York Newspapers Continue Christian Front Smear Despite Warning

NEW YORK, N. Y. — After a number of mysterious postponements, a Federal grand jury last week handed down an indictment against the 17 young men accused of trying to overthrow the Government. All 17 were formally charged with seditious conspiracy and with stealing and receiving United States property.

The indictment, as well as the hearing which followed, showed up in sorry detail the flagrant falsifications of the New York press, which has used the "plot" case as a means to launch a nation-wide smear campaign against Father Coughlin.

The Christian Front was not mentioned once in the formal charges. The only specific organization named was the *"Action Committee."* Moreover, there was not one word in the charges about "anti-Semitic pogroms," "assassinations of Congressmen," or "bombings of Jewish and Communist buildings," which were some of the reputed terroristic acts with which these 17 young men were accused on the front pages of the fact-distorting newspapers throughout the country.

Nevertheless, in reporting the indictment many papers, and particularly the Jewish-owned *New York Post*, persisted in printing such misleading headlines as *"Front Stole Arms from Nation's Guard."*

District Attorney Issues Warning

In this continued attempt to drag the Christian Front into the case—although it was completely ignored in the Government indictment—the Leftist-controlled or "influenced" newspapers deliberately disregarded the warning of United States District Attorney Harold Kennedy who specifically cautioned the public against those who were *taking advantage of the case "to raise false issues."*

"The case has attracted wide attention," Mr. Kennedy stated, "not only because of the seriousness of the charge, but by reason of the injection into the matter of issues which do not really exist.

"Under our system of government these individuals are entitled to a fair trial, free from any atmosphere of bias, sympathy or prejudice either for or against them. ***In the interest of justice and fair play I earnestly hope that the public generally will turn a deaf ear to those who continue to raise false issues*** . . . so that they may be tried in the traditional American manner."

Simultaneously with District Attorney Kennedy's statement another Kennedy — Representative Martin J. Kennedy of New York — strongly criticized the treatment which was being meted out to these young men by the press.

Bail Is Reduced 80 Per Cent!

Publication of pictures of the defendants with identification tags across their chests, Congressman Kennedy said, *"was a definite violation of their Constitutional rights as well as an occurrence which we would very loudly protest if it were permitted in a foreign country."*

Federal Judge Martin T. Abruzzo

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Thanks To Your Prayers

SOCIAL JUSTICE has been asked to express the thanks of Father Coughlin and his associates at the Shrine of the Little Flower for the letters of thousands of devout persons who made the Triduum last week at the Shrine.

The Triduum—three days of special prayer to the Holy Ghost—was offered for the special intention of the Christian conversion of America. The services were held on February 7, 8 and 9, and closed with the noonday mass celebrated by Father Coughlin on Friday.

Coincident with this great national prayer service—in which the thousands of petitioners throughout the land joined with those actually present at the Shrine—the Archbishops and Bishops of the administrative board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference issued their notable statement on *"The Church and the Social Order."*

By this statement, the official strength of the Catholic hierarchy in America is placed actively and authoritatively behind the great social preachments of those Papal *Encyclicals*, with which Father Coughlin's radio audience and the readers of this National Magazine already are familiar.

A new series of special articles on the *Encyclicals* and this historic pronouncement of the Bishops in America will begin in SOCIAL JUSTICE next week.

The Conversion of the Jews

By THE REV. WILLIAM L. NEWTON, S.S.D.
Professor of Sacred Scripture at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

"That they all may be one, as thou Father in me and I in Thee; that they also may be one in us; . . . and the glory which Thou has given me I have given them, that they may be one, even as we are one."—John 17, 21-22.

THIS BEAUTIFUL prayer of our Lord, which we make our own during this octave, had primarily in view those who were already aggregated to him through faith, and those who were later to receive the message of faith through the apostles. But it is not an abusive accommodation by which we now join this prayer to the words of Christ: *"Other sheep I have that are not of this fold, them also must I lead."*

For the divine plan of the Redemption, which He was about to fulfil when He made this prayer, extended potentially to all mankind, offering to all an opportunity of this mysterious union, which is in essence a participation in the divine nature, and in its perfection modeled on the unity of the Godhead itself. Our prayer, therefore, while extending the intention of the words themselves, must be most acceptable to God in that it expresses as our desire what was the motive of the earthly mission of His divine Son.

If this is the spirit of our prayer, the consummation of that union in the conversion of all peoples to God, through Christ, then it must be very imperfect were we to omit from its embrace the Jewish people. Rather, there are many reasons why they especially should be in our mind.

Christ's Mission First to the Jew

(a) They were once the Chosen People of God, bound to Him under the terms of an explicit covenant, and in a union that foreshadowed the unity for which we pray: separated as a priestly and holy nation from the rest of mankind, and destined for union with God.

(b) It was through them that God intended bringing the Messias into the world, and through Him the perfection of this union. For to Abraham it had been said: *"Through thee shall all the peoples be blessed."*

(c) Not only did the Savior come into the world through them, blood of their blood, and bone of their bone, but He came with a special interest in them. For Christ could say: *"I came only for the lost sheep of the house of Israel."*

(d) Membership in the new kingdom was first offered them, and for a few years the Church was made up of Jews only. When it began to reach out into the Gentile world, it was through the Jews that it found its way. The words of St. Paul, *"To the Jew first and then to the Gentile,"* is the history of the early Church.

(e) God's mysterious design for them in the future shows at least that He has not entirely abandoned them, and that He has in mind their conversion.

Once Chosen People Often Active Enemies

(f) Finally, in view of this intimate place they have had in the plans of God for the human race, it should be for us, as it must be for God, a cause of grief to contemplate them now, not only fallen from the role of His Chosen People, but to a large extent active enemies of the cause of Christ.

Upon these reflections we might rest our case for the Jews in this octave, adding only that Christian charity, inspired by divine example, should move us to particular intercession for their conversion. But such is the frailty of human nature, even of Christian human nature, and such the odium which frequently attaches to the present religious and social position of the Jews, that there is grave danger of our charity being qualified, and our prayer weakened in sincerity. I propose, therefore, to suggest some reasons why we should, not only at this time, but always, think of the Jews with:

1. Understanding.
2. The spirit of forgiveness.
3. A sense of indebtedness.

I—With Understanding

It is a constant wonder that the Jews have been able to maintain their racial identity in the midst of a world noted for change. The ancient peoples of the Bible have all passed away, and many modern nations have come and gone, but the Jew remains among us as though he were eternal. The phenomenon is so notable that we are inclined to look for its explanation in something higher than the natural laws which govern the destinies of races. The fact is still more remarkable when we consider it in the light of Jewish history. The Jews remain among us not only as a distinct race, but they retain to a striking degree the characteristics revealed of them all through their history. Let us contemplate but one aspect of this: their attitude towards our Lord.

Recall the scene which St. John pictures for us, in which we find our Lord towards the end of His public ministry in the temple at Jerusalem, offering to the Jews His most open revelations and His last plea to them for faith in Him and His mission. Crowds are gathered about Him, wondering at His teachings, in admiration of His miracles, many accepting Him as the awaited Messias. But the evangelist tells us, with a note of sad wonderment, ***that many more would have believed in Him were it not for their rulers.*** And throughout the narrative we can see the interested opposition of the priesthood, the envy of the Scribes and Pharisees, and the aloofness of the elders, suggesting doubts to the people and even threatening those who might adhere to Him.

Leaders, Not People, Oppose Christ Today

This scene, in the immutability of Jewish characteristics, we can transfer to our own times. The mass of the Jews, though many now have fallen into the materialism of our times, are deeply religious people. It is not difficult to imagine them crowding about our Lord again, if they could be made to see Him as He once lived among them. But the other side of the picture is more actual. The opposition to Christianity, which means rejection of Christ, of which many of the Jews of our day are guilty, should not be attributed to the Jews as a people. It is today, no less than in former ages, sustained and inspired by their leaders.

The elder is the modern Jew who places his means at the disposal of anti-Christian, and often anti-God forces. The Scribe or Pharisee is the rabbi who by his writing and radio addresses constantly cries to the world that Jesus was not the Christ. The priests are no longer among them, but their place is taken by the Jews who, trying by all means to prove that Christ was not put to death by the Jews, manifest the disposition and the spirit of their forebears who actually hung Him upon the cross.

An effort to understand the Jews in another respect should make us sympathize with them the more. They have been kept from the fountain of Christ's grace at least to some extent by this type of leadership. And further, their religion has been deprived of much of its stimulation since the time of our Lord, when its sacrifices were invalidated. Since then they have adhered as closely as possible to the law, but subjected all the more to that interpretation of it which was so severely condemned by our Lord. Under this deprivation, they have become an easier victim of the two demons of our age: rationalism and its twin, materialism. And with their ability, they have assumed also to some extent leadership in these tendencies to which their history shows them always exposed.

The accompanying discourse delivered at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception on January 24, is one of eight sermons by prominent preachers and scholars during the Church Unity Octave held annually at the Catholic University.

The position many of them have taken up in this way is the ultimate cause of much of the persecution which has come upon the race in recent years. And we Christians, who know what bloody persecution means, even—or especially—in these times, should be able to offer earnest sympathy to those who are oppressed.

There is a final trait which the Jews of our time have preserved from their history and which we should try to understand. It is their talent for leadership. We might compare the place they readily take in our professions with the rise of Joseph to a position of authority in Egypt, of Nehemias in Persia, of the many who enjoyed influence in Rome. And this appreciation might reveal to us what the Jews could be if they were Christians, not only providing many heroic examples of Christian virtue, but valiant and capable agents for the further spread of Christ's kingdom.

II—With the Spirit of Forgiveness

Such a sympathetic effort to appreciate the condition of modern Jewry would do much to help us entertain towards them the spirit of forgiveness, which we as Christians should have in any case. And we need this help, for we are aware of the charges of opposition to Christianity and to Christian society which are raised against the Jews. But even assuming the worst of these charges to be true, there is in the *New Testament* set before us an example of forgiveness in their regard which we cannot avoid without being guilty of serious neglect.

I should ask you to reflect upon four lessons from the *New Testament.*

(a) The first comes from Christ dying upon the cross. He was fully aware of the cause which brought Him there, for He had come unto His own and His own had not received Him. Picture Him there, with the last breath of His life, uttering the prayer: *"Father forgive them, for they know not what they do."*

(b) The second is from Peter's first sermon to the Jews in the temple, on the occasion of curing the lame man. He could say frankly to them: "You rejected the Just and Holy One, when Pilate sought to release Him, preferring a robber; and you demanded that He be put to death." But at the same time he, the impetuous Peter, added: "But, brethren, I know you did it out of ignorance, as did your leaders."

Victims Plead for Forgiveness

(c) The third is from the death of the first martyr. In his address to the Jews, just before they stoned him, Stephen could accuse them of being stiff-necked and of having killed Christ, as their forefathers had killed the prophets. But when he was expiring, the victim of their stoning, he breathed the words of his Master: "Lord, lay not this crime to them."

(d) The last is from St. Paul, worn by his labors and especially by the opposition and the physical suffering he had endured from his own people. No one knew more clearly than he what great enmity the Jews had for Christ and His followers, and to what great lengths they were ready to go in their opposition. And still, writing to the Romans he could say: "How great is my sadness, and how continuous the sorrow of my heart! I could wish to be anathema from Christ for my brethren."

Assuming, therefore, that the Jews today are carrying on the traditions of their progenitors, and that they are doing what they can to oppose Christ, with such examples before us how can we be anything but forgiving? And we may notice that while two of these examples ask forgiveness for their crimes, the other two were spoken by those who still were actively engaged in trying to convert the Jews to Christ.

III—With a Sense of Indebtedness

Isaias once urged the Jews to be mindful of the rock from which they had been cut. The lesson he wished to teach them was that they might still be like the Gentiles if it were not for God's favor. In this same spirit, St. Paul warned the Gentile Christians of his time that they should not look upon the Jews with hauteur, but that they should always have in mind that the same divine dispensation which made of them Christians had left the Jews without this grace. He used the symbol of the two olive trees. A branch falls from a cultivated tree, and in its place is grafted a branch from a wild tree. And St. Paul warned: if the branch which is native to the cultivated tree could thus fall, how much more easily the wild branch!

We have, therefore, in a way taken their place in God's favor. And the more we appreciate the divine gifts bestowed upon us, the more we should be grateful to the Jews who were His agents. For centuries they prayed for the dawn of the messianic era. However unfaithful to their election they at times may have been, there was always among them enough men who still held true to their God to carry on His plan. In the fulness of time the Savior came, and He came to the Jews. He founded His kingdom and He did so among the

(Continued on Page 18)

Inside Washington

Foreign Firms Limit Sugar; U.S. Pays Them $10-Million

'National Disgrace' Revealed in House; Cuba Handed 30 Per Cent of U. S. Market

(By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American wage earners, staggering under unprecedented taxation, have been forced to pay "benefits" of nearly $10-million to foreign corporations for *not raising* sugar.

This was revealed in the heat of a Congressional fight over the agricultural appropriation bill for 1940. These sugar benefits, handed out in the name of "soil conservation" and crop-limitation, went, not to individual farmers, but to giant corporations operating in Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

The sugar fight in the House of Representatives was poised on a motion to continue the subsidy plan for another year. Domestic-minded Representatives opposed continuance on the ground that our own sugar producers suffered from the act; that American taxpayers were forced to pay the bill, and that farm relief is intended for the small, American farmer, and not for the agricultural corporations.

Hawaii—$3,934,077 Puerto Rico—$5,700,000

Figures furnished by the Department of Agriculture show that in a *single year* American consumers pay out $350-million over the world market to subsidize the sugar industry. At the same time the Secretary of Agriculture, in allocating crop quotas, awards approximately 30 per cent of the American market to the Republic of Cuba.

Representative Caldwell of Florida, whose state is given only 1 per cent—as against Cuba's 30 per cent—of the sugar market, pointed out that in one year benefits totaling more than $3,934,077 were handed out to 38 Hawaiian corporations for non-production of sugar. In some cases these benefits to the individual corporation amounted to more than $300,000.

At the same time, 87 specific Puerto Rican firms, individuals and corporations were handed more than $5,700,000 in similar benefits, for non-production of sugar. These grants ran more than $½-million to some firms in some instances!

Cuban Child-Labor Farms Get 30 Per Cent of Market

Representative Dirksen, of Illinois, in condemning the subsidies, pointed out that the foreign firms and corporations benefiting from the act, are exempted from the wage and labor restrictions under which American producers labor.

"*The Sugar Act of 1937* provides that if our growers comply with quotas, they will be entitled to conditional benefits," Dirksen said.

"As a condition for these payments, they must not hire child labor under 14. They must pay fair wages . . . as determined by the secretary. They must not market in excess of their alloted share and they must follow certain soil-fertility practices. It is manifest that the Sugar Act is, therefore, the perfect example *of complete regimentation* . . .

"The amazing thing about this whole act is that it gives Cuba nearly *30 per cent* of the American market. Cuban producers may employ child labor and fail to comply with other provisions of the act except as to quotas and yet retain a market of almost 30 pounds out of every 100 pounds of sugar consumed in the United States."

American Taxpayer Pays to Subsidize Wealth!

The whole matter is a glaring example of the immorality inherent in agricultural control in the United States. Production, instead of being encouraged, is discouraged. Bounties are paid for *not growing* needed commodities. These bounties do not go to the small, individual farmer. In large measure they go to the wealthy corporation, *and the American taxpayer pays the shot!*

It is certain that our trade with Cuba and Puerto Rico would not compensate for these subsidies. They are grossly evil in theory and in practice.

Youth Leaders Lash American Youth Congress

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although the American Youth Congress is sponsored by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, it is condemned by Gene Tunney and other youth leaders as a Communist, "Trojan-horse" movement.

While Mrs. Roosevelt was busied, on the eve of the Congress' Washington meeting, making arrangements for a White House reception for leaders of the Communist-dominated organization, the same organization was condemned in a statement signed by Tunney, Henry Schiff, Homer Chaillaux, and David Hinshaw.

Chaillaux is a prominent officer of the American Legion. Schiff is president of New York's Henry Street Settlement, and Hinshaw is president of the Roosevelt Memorial Association.

Tunney, former heavyweight boxing champion, is a director of the Catholic Youth Association, the Boy Scouts, and Boys Club of America. The statement signed by these men made its appeal directly to Mrs. Roosevelt and other "individuals" listed as supporters of the Youth Congress. It asked that they "repudiate this junior front of the Communist trojan-horse movement."

Earlier in the week John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican national committee, declined an invitation to address a session of the Youth Congress. He would not make such an address, he said, until the organization "*purges itself of its Communist elements.*"

But the irrepressible Mrs. Roosevelt—who took issue with the Dies Committee when it condemned the Youth Congress as Communistic—invited 40 Congressmen to the White House to meet with leaders of the American Youth Congress. She has scoffed repeatedly at charges of Communist-domination leveled at the organization, although one of its affiliates is the Young Communist League.

The statement signed by Tunney and the others declared that the signers were convinced the Congress "*is unduly influenced by the Communists,* and seeks to lead American youth *into an unconscious alliance with the Communist united front.*"

'A National Disgrace'

REPRESENTATIVE Caldwell of Florida, in presenting the following table of benefit payments of vast Hawaiian corporations for *not growing* sugar, termed this practice a "national disgrace."

A more lengthy table, likewise introduced, shows payments totaling $5,721,414 to 87 Puerto Rican firms. Because of its length it is not reproduced here.

Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Ltd.	$340,525.58
Ewa Plantation Co.	283,888.97
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	262,357.45
Waialua Agric. Co., Ltd.	253,320.94
The Libue Plantation Co., Ltd.	184,678.32
Kekaha Sugar Co., Ltd.	179,020.68
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.	164,858.38
The Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.	161,756.18
Kohala Sugar Co.	155,776.80
Maui Agric. Co., Ltd.	149,400.59
Waiuku Sugar Co.	146,535.73
Honolulu Plantation Co.	141,321.53
Hawaiian Agricultural Co.	134,484.12
Hononkaa Sugar Co.	117,555.60
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	106,982.45
Onomea Sugar Co.	91,422.34
Kahuku Plantation Co.	86,984.59
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	79,753.70
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.	78,496.73
Hamakua Mill Co.	71,980.49
Hilo Sugar Co.	70,337.13
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.	68,791.12
Hukaluu Plantation Co.	67,821.99
Waimanalo Sugar Co.	61,150.05
Kaiwiki Sugar Co., Ltd.	55,595.60
Pauuhau Sugar Plantation Co.	55,029.31
Grove Farm Co., Ltd.	42,989.51
Peepeekeo Sugar Co.	39,456.92
The Koloa Sugar Co.	38,260.58
Waiakea Mill Co.	37,407.81
Kilauea Sugar Plantation	35,541.05
Wainnae Co.	34,020.95
Honomu Sugar Co.	29,592.90
Kaeleku Sugar Co., Ltd.	28,753.15
Gay and Robinson	25,506.21
Waimeu Sugar Mill Co., Ltd.	19,414.67
Wailea Milling Co., Ltd.	17,272.32
William Hyde Rice, Ltd.	16,055.18
Total	$3,934,077.53

Hoover Objects On 'Civil Service' Reds

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Civil Service Commission, established in 1883 to limit political corruption in government, has itself become a party to one form of corruption.

J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, testified before the House Appropriations Committee that the Commission had certified Communists for work in his department.

"I do not believe that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is any place for any person with Communistic beliefs," Hoover said. "We handle extremely confidential work and matters that affect the internal security of our country."

Hoover's testimony appears sufficient to warrant *an examination of the Commission by the Dies Committee.* At present the Commission, governed by a three-man board, has jurisdiction over more than 67 per cent of the persons employed in the executive branch of the Federal Government, or 622,832 jobholders out of a total of 920,310.

The Dies Committee charged last year that hundreds of Communists, sympathizers, and fellow-travelers are in the employ of the government. If it has been the habit of the Civil Service Commission to recommend such conspirators against Federal Government for employment, the fact is easily explained.

Hook's Smear Kicks Back as Document Forgery Is Proved

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Frank Hook, the Gogebic County, Michigan, scourge of Fascists, emerged crestfallen from the House of Representatives last week after failure of his attempt to smear the Dies Committee with faked documents.

A steadfast holdout among House colleagues who spotted the fakes days before, Hook deferred his apology until William Pelley, Asheville, N.C., anti-Semite, confirmed that he had never before seen the letters supposed to have been written by him concerning his relations with Martin Dies, committee chairman.

When the man to whom the letters supposedly were written, the man who supposedly wrote them, and the entire House of Representatives save himself, finally pronounced the letters complete forgeries, then and then only did Hook apologize and ask that his remarks be expunged from the *Congressional Record.*

With all said and done, it was a pitiful sight to see Hook, the small-town, small-minded Fascist terror, hooked upon his own gullible wish-thinking.

Hook 'Links' Dies to Father Coughlin and 'Social Justice'

In the course of his indictment of Dies — filling nine columns of fine print in the *Congressional Record* — Hook ran hog-wild. He accused the Committee head of everything from association with anti-Semites to conspiracy against law and order, and peace and prosperity. He charged that Pelley, Roy Zachery, his lieutenant; Fritz Kuhn, jailed Bund head, and several other bundists and anti-Semites were "just like that" with Dies.

He "linked" Dies to Father Coughlin and shrieked about this supposed alliance. He uttered the lie that SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine was running Dies for President. He uttered the lie that 18 "members of the Christian Front" had been arrested in connection with a supposed bombing plot (17 were arrested, some of whom were members of the Christian Front—Ed.) and called for an investigation of the Dies Committee by another committee.

Examination showed the letters supposed to have been written by Pelley actually were written by David Mayne, formerly Washington correspondent for Pelley in his publication work.

Drew Pearson Sent Mayne to Dies Committee

Mayne confessed he wrote the letters on plain stationery, traced Pelley's signature — signing "Pelly" rather than "Pelley" — and pasted over them letterheads cut from Silver Shirt stationery. These then were photostated, and the photostats were the "documents" upon which Hook built his smear case.

In his own defense, Hook protested that Mayne had been employed by the Dies Committee, and that therefore he believed him. Representative Joe Starnes of Alabama, however, answered Dies by stating that Mayne had been recommended to the committee indirectly by Drew Pearson, co-author of the notorious "Washington Merry-Go-Round" column.

"It was Drew Pearson, Washington newspaper columnist, who came to Mr. Voorhis (committee member) and said that he knew a man who could help produce William Dudley Pelley, Silver Shirt leader, for whom the committee was searching," Starnes said.

Pearson and Allen printed a complimentary blurb concerning Hook, when his faked documents had been introduced to Congress, in their outpouring of January 25.

The letters forged by Mayne were sold to Harold Weisberg for $105 and the promise of a Government job. Weisberg, formerly of the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee, had entered into a conspiracy with Gardner Jackson, lobbyist for Labor's Non-Partisan League, to cause a scandal in an effort to prevent continuation of the Dies Committee.

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin
Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

LOUIS B. WARD, *Editorial Director*
E. PERRIN SCHWARTZ, *Editor*

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just living annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of Government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.

'All the News That's Fit to Print'

"ALL THE News That's Fit to Print" is the world-known slogan of the *New York Times*.

This journal boasts that it has long been faithful in reproducing at tremendous cost every important world document as it appeared as news.

Presidential Messages to Congress, the treaties as ratified by the Senate of the United States, the unratified trade agreements of Secretary Hull, addresses of the more important public officials in the parliaments of the world, the various colored Papers put out by the nations as they enter modern wars and the Papal Encyclicals, all have been given full, fair and remarkable treatment by the *New York Times*.

Yet, in reproducing for that portion of the twenty-odd million Catholics who read the *Times*, and for all American citizens who are interested in the pronouncements of the hierarchy of the Catholic Church in America, the statement issued by the Bishops on Ash Wednesday, February 7, 1940, why in the name of social justice did the *New York Times* forsake its traditional position **by leaving out all those paragraphs which related to wealth concentration and to money?**

Shame on you, *New York Times!*

Back to your slogan, "All the News That's Fit to Print."

Debts Are Smaller

PRESIDENT Franklin Delano Roosevelt on Monday, February 5, in his weekly press conference is quoted as follows:

"Interest received by individuals stood at $5,277,000,000 in 1932. Mr. Roosevelt said at his press conference today, and in 1939 it was $4,828,000,000, a drop of 9 per cent. That decrease, he said, requires analysis.

"Supplying the explanation himself, he asserted that two things were responsible—interest rates had gone down and so had the total debt burden of the country.

"Debts owed by individuals and corporations are a great deal smaller, the President declared, and the total owed by Government is no greater today than it was in 1932.

In other words, he said, that local debt, state debt, county debt and city debt had gone down the full extent that Federal debt had gone up. Since private debt has decreased, he said, the total debt, therefore, is lower.

Interest rates have gone down and the total debt burden of the nation is less.

The first of these two statements is self-evidently true.

Since 1932 the interest rate on Federal bonds has declined amazingly. Likewise has the interest rate, on the approximately $6-billion of Federal loans to the people, been reduced below average interest rates.

This fact may mark the outstanding contribution of the New Deal.

The second sentence is open to inquiry.

"The total debt of the nation has gone down since 1932."

How has it gone down?

It has gone down under a cruel deflation that called practically every bank loan of the country, that foreclosed millions of mortgages on farms and urban properties, that made essential the passage, following the *Railway Bankruptcy Act*, of three other *Bankruptcy Acts* of the New Deal, namely the *Municipal Bankruptcy Act*, the *Corporate Bankruptcy Act* and the *Frazier-Lemke Farm Moratorium Acts*.

For example, when the farm debt of America dropped from approximately $10-billion to less than $8-billion, debt was reduced, ***but it was reduced almost entirely by the foreclosure of those farms as they passed from the hands of their legitimate owners into the properties list of the banks and insurance companies.***

When the H.O.L.C. came into existence, it rewrote the mortgage contracts on urban homes in America not only on lower rates of interest but at compromised principals. Thus the debt on urban homes was reduced.

At the same time the legitimate owner was protected in his property.

When the banks of the country called their fictitious fountain pen loans and confiscated the securities behind them, debt was reduced.

This was nothing to boast of.

The owners' equities were wiped out.

When the monthly payment on the new or used car was not forthcoming on the due date, the car was immediately hauled in by the finance company. Though the debt was cancelled and the loans reduced the owner lost his equity. When the last stick of household furniture was seized by the personal finance companies the debt was cancelled though the owner had no bed to sleep in that night.

The history of the last seven years of debt is the two-fold history of lower interest rate and wide-spread confiscation with the cruelty that accompanies deflation everywhere portrayed.

Lindbergh Vindicated

THERE WAS nothing gentle or diplomatic about the manner in which Soviet chiefs trained their most volatile verbal attacks on Colonel Charles Lindbergh two years ago when he declared that the Russian air force was vastly overrated, disorganized and far below the strength of Nazi Germany.

Now, as the official Italian Fascist party organ brands Col. Lindbergh's words as "prophetic," in the light of the Soviet's operations in Finland, word comes from Moscow to the effect that Mikhail M. Kaganovich, Soviet Commissar for the Aviation Industry, and one of the most bitter of Lindbergh's critics, has been removed by Stalin, even though he is a relative. And more important, even though he is one of Russia's ruling dynasty.

Events since last September have not changed Col. Lindbergh's evaluation of the Russian and German air forces, made two years ago.

Treason

THE MOST famous treason plot of history was the so-called Guy Fawkes Plot or the Gunpowder Plot of the years 1604 and 1605.

James I was King of England. Absolutism characterized his rule. The *Penal Laws* had been put into effect under James and the "plot" consisted of an attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament with the King present and leave England without any government whatsoever.

The principals of the plot were Guy Fawkes, Winters, Percy, John Wright, Christopher Wright, Catesby, Francis Trenchen Digby, Garnett and Greenway.

The conspirators took a house next to Parliament, dug a tunnel to the House, bored through the wall, placed the gunpowder and then Parliament was perogued.

Without funds, the conspirators called upon Digby and Trenchen who supplied the money necessary to tide over to the next meeting of Parliament.

Digby and Trenchen each contributed; the former fifteen hundred pounds. the latter two thousand pounds.

Fathers Greenway and Garnett were two Jesuits consulted as respects the place of physical force and the taking of human life with no suggestion of their implication in the Gunpowder Plot. Their advice, of course, was based on the Commandment *"Thou shalt not kill."*

Trenchen had seemingly tipped off Lord Mounteagle in an anonymous communication. The Secretary of State had been given the letter, which Catesby attributed to Trenchen.

The existence of the mine was known to the ministry and the mine was thoroughly guarded when Fawkes opened the vault from the tunnel only to be seized.

There were two hogheads and thirty pounds extra of powder. Catesby and Percy in the round-up which followed were mortally wounded, Digby was captured, Garnett, the Jesuit, was examined for two months, racked and tortured beyond human belief. The gallows was the fate of all who stood trial.

The Gunpowder Plot was unquestionably the result of absolutism run stark mad and tyranny expressed in the Statutes and the enforcement of the Penal Laws. If there was ever a case in which the government executives were part of a plot, it was this Satanic design.

Unquestionably, Fawkes was guilty. So was Catesby. But when it comes to the monied men throwing in two thousand pounds and fifteen hundred pounds, it was doubtless the government stepping in to make the plot successful.

The government didn't even remove the gunpowder when it was found.

It left two hogsheads and thirty pounds of powder in a cellar under the House of Parliament for weeks.

It knew a tunnel ran from that cellar to a nearby house.

The guards were waiting to capture Fawkes when he walked through his own tunnel and into the cellar of the Houses of Parliament.

It is logical to assume that the government felt no danger for it took no protection whatsoever to remove the danger, which danger was the powder itself.

The Government was so certain of its grounds that it would leave two hogsheads and thirty pounds of powder untouched.

The story of the Gunpowder Plot was obviously written up from the only sources that had the information, namely the historian or the Stuarts.

It was the original "smear" campaign of a plot to overthrow the government based, of course, on certain facts.

By submerging the facts as to the government's own participation in the plot, it established a technique of smear that has lasted down to this day.

World's Fare

A LENTEN radio pastor refers to our modern world as "one big family." The office quipster suggests that we are having a bit of friction among the European "in-laws."

* * *

Two Youth Congress delegates proposed a resolution protesting the Soviet invasion of Finland and *were ejected from the hall.* Mrs. Roosevelt says it is not fair to call these young people Communists.

* * *

No American is to be "persecuted" for his ideas even if they are Red, seems to be the official attitude. If enough of us think as Communists then America simply will be a Communist country, they say.

* * *

For Christian American patriots to seek to prevent the spread of Red virus, and save the country from Communism, seems currently to be regarded as some sort of puritanical witch-burning.

* * *

Comrade Oumansky, the Soviet ambassador, protests this Government's failure to answer his government's note. Mr. Secretary Hull is to be commended for starting a pigeon-hole for filing Soviet notes; that's what Russia does with ours.

* * *

President Roosevelt took pains to assure reporters that he is tired of being harassed with questions about his third term intentions. Yet he is the one individual who can answer—and end—the questioning; and relieve the rest of us of some weariness at the same time.

* * *

At long last department: The Veterans of Foreign Wars in Newark, N. J., are seeking a Dies Committee inquiry of Miss Dorothy Thompson on grounds that she has been *"trying to involve this country in war."* Now let's all sit back and relax while "Dottie" infuriates.

* * *

Why not have the United States Treasury pay foreign countries for not making industrial products and not growing anything. There's ample precedent; and it would do wonders for our foreign market.

* * *

Clarence Streit, author of *"Union Now,"* would unite all the world's "democracies" into one great sprawling Republic. This U. S. of the World would then proceed to demonstrate its "democracy" by enforcing its dictatorial will on all the non-conformists.

* * *

In case you're wondering what inspired Congressman Hook's smear on Chairman Dies, here's the inside from the Gogebic County scourge himself: *"Deep down in my blood I felt that, far more important than the House Rules, was the preservation of democracy."* (All rise and cheer!)

* * *

No, Willie, the Christian Front is not being tried for any "bombing." And after this keep away from those Associated Press stories!

* * *

Dominant Diplomatic Disappointments: After sitting outside the Kremlin for months to line Soviet Russia up with the "democracies," Great Britain now has to rally aid for Finland against the great, sister "democracy."

* * *

Walter Winchell screamed, "flash, bulletin, lead all—Pelley, sought by the Dies committee, is in New York having shaved off his goatee . . . " Two days later Mr. Pelley turned up voluntarily in Washington, goatee and all.

* * *

Treasury Secretary Morgenthau said he had "no way of knowing" Russia's gold production. A Senator came to his aid, producing a mint report giving the detailed figures and bearing Mr. Morgenthau's own signature!

* * *

Our Gold Problem

Bankers' Suggested Solutions Do Not Go to the Root of Monetary Remedy

By the HON. ELMER THOMAS
U. S. Senator from Oklahoma

FROM THE BEGINNING of time, gold and silver have been considered and used by all people as money, in coin form or as the basis of support for paper currency.

In 1873, silver was demonetized by the United States as a basic monetary metal, but we have continued to use silver, both as coin and bullion, as a support for issuance of silver paper currency.

Today, we have some $1,805,000,000 in silver and against this bullion we have in circulation $1,768,000,000 in the form of silver certificates.

Today, gold is recognized universally as the one basic monetary metal and the exchange of the world is based upon and presumably redeemable in such metal.

Today, nations have two units of currency — one their exchange unit, based upon gold, and the other their domestic unit not based upon gold and having little if any relation to gold.

We have such a system here in the United States. We have our exchange dollar based upon gold, with fifteen and five twenty-firsts grains to the dollar, and all our dollars outside of the United States are, in effect, exchange dollars, and each such dollar has the exact value of the gold content of such legal dollar.

Commodities True Measure of Dollar

Within the States we have currency dollars which are neither based upon nor redeemable in gold, so the value of such domestic dollar has little if any relation to the value of the exchange or gold dollars.

There is but one way to value a monetary unit and that is in commodities and property. When prices change or fluctuate, either the value of commodities and property changes, or the value of the monetary unit increases or decreases in value.

In 1933, we enacted legislation authorizing a reduction in the gold content, hence, the value of the dollar; and later the President, acting under such authority, reduced the gold content of the dollar some 40 per cent. Yet we find that while we reduced the weight and thereby the value of the gold in the dollar by some 40 per cent, the value of the domestic dollar was not reduced correspondingly.

Had the dollar been reduced in value 40 per cent, the new, smaller dollar would have been worth, in terms of property, exactly 100 cents, but this effect was not attained. The domestic dollar lost some of its value but since 1933 it has never been worth less than 112 cents and at the present time our domestic currency dollar is worth 126 cents.

Disposition of U.S. Gold Hoard Problem

From the foregoing it must be seen that we have two problems confronting us today.

One problem is the disposition of our hoard of gold which now totals almost $18-billion. While no one knows definitely just how much monetary gold there is in the world, the best estimate seems to be that the world monetary gold stock is approximately $27-billion, so that we now have in our Treasury some eighteen twenty-sevenths of the total monetary gold of the world.

During recent years gold has been flowing to the United States at the rate of over $100-million a month and unless this gold flow is stopped or retarded, it will not be long until we have here in the United States practically all of the monetary gold in the world.

From a practical standpoint this gold is not serving any good purpose here in the United States, for immediately upon its receipt it is transported to Fort Knox, Kentucky, where it is placed in a strong vault under ground and protected by soldiers stationed at that army post.

As this gold comes to the United States *it depletes the supply abroad and the scarcer gold becomes abroad the greater the demand for the remaining metal, so that gold is appreciating in value as measured in property throughout the world.*

Exchange Support Is of Foreign Concern

The problem of the other nations is to retain or to secure sufficient gold with which to back and support their exchange, and our problem is to make some disposition of our existing gold so that it will serve our people some good, useful and profitable purpose.

It would seem that the only proper use we can make of our surplus gold is to bring about its redistribution so that the value of gold will not appreciate too greatly and, further, to the end that other nations may secure gold with which to support their monetary exchange.

During recent days the various phases of our so-called gold problem have engaged the attention of many of our financial writers and prominent economists.

As to the problem which confronts our country, Roger W. Babson has just had the following to say:

"The problem is this: We have 70 per cent of the world's gold! That is too much. Other nations have little gold to pay us for the goods they want to buy from us. This makes our dollar so mighty that more "timid" gold is sent to us, thus weakening other currencies still further. This automatically boosts our prices in world markets in terms of foreign currencies and hence cuts down our exports, increases our unemployment. Under normal conditions, the situation would correct itself, but the dollar occupies its exalted position not because of U.S. economic strength but because of world economic weakness. While there is complete disagreement as to how to solve this riddle, there is unanimous agreement on the existence of this gold danger."

Banker Hints at 'World Stability'

Dr. E. A. Goldenweiser, director, Division of Research and Statistics for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, has just published an article entitled *"The Gold Problem Today,"* and in such article we find the following statements and conclusions:

"It is interesting to speculate about the ultimate fate of our $17.6-billions of gold. The most satisfactory way to reduce the pile would be through the development of a world situation in which the United States would lose gold as the result of excess purchases of goods and services from abroad.

"It is too optimistic, however, to think that much gold would flow out in this way, partly for the reason that few countries after the war will be in a position to acquire gold rather than goods from abroad. They will be in need of materials and capital for reconstruction and the fulfillment of deferred demands will probably occupy their own productive resources fully and also create a need for foreign-made goods.

"Under such circumstances a flight of capital from the United States, which is hard to conceive, or investment abroad, which is not likely to assume large proportions, would offer the only occasion for losing gold. No simple solution to the problem can be devised. The ultimate solution will have to be a part of the answer to the much broader problems of restoration of world stability and international trade. It will also be bound up with rationalization of our own economy."

Can't Go Back to Honest Money

Dr. W. R. Burgess, vice president of the National City Bank of New York, and former vice president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, has just released an article *"What About Money Management?"*, in which he has the following to say:

"It is hard to conceive of any method of bringing our present gold hoard and tremendous gold movements within the framework of any effective automatic mechanism." . . . ***"We cannot turn back to the simpler monetary system of the past."***

As to what can and should be done regarding our surplus gold, and also what should be done to improve our monetary system, Dr. Burgess has the following to say:

"First: We should limit and simplify the money management problem, *eliminating 'greenback' currency powers of the President;* and the silver monetization policy. Also, I am inclined to agree with Winthrop Aldrich (Chase National Bank) in advocating 'going the whole way and putting gold in circulation as a means toward restoring confidence in money and making still more difficult in the future changes in its gold value.' . . . 'We should, however, have no illusions that the restoration of the gold standard would eliminate management.' Suggested also: possible need for limitation on amount of Government securities Federal Reserve System can hold. Power to increase reserve requirements should probably be increased and continued; but 'power to reduce them, once raised, is a horse of another color,' and 'changes in reserve requirements are a method of adjusting to a new gold situation, and clearly should not be used as a current operating mechanism.'

"Second: Improve our money management, personnel. Experience and study of past years are a help in this direction. But better tenure of office for Federal Reserve Board members in their function as a sort of monetary Supreme Court, plus more use of district Federal Reserve Bank presidents, perhaps as rotating members of Board, would possibly be helpful.

"Third: The banking world should support and assist in creating better public understanding of objectives of money management. 'Leadership of public opinion on financial questions' is 'task for bankers.' . . . 'The public is more ready to listen' than it has been. 'The future of our profession' appears 'largely up to us.'"

Morgan Partner Gives His Views

Mr. R. C. Leffingwell, one of the partners in the J. P. Morgan Company, in testifying recently before the Temporary National Economic Committee made the following statements:

"The dollar was cheapened with the intention of raising the commodity price level, some said to the 1926 level. However, having, after N.R.A. was abolished, got real recovery and a lift in prices in 1936 and early 1937, Government's commodity price policy was reversed, and deflationary measures were adopted to prevent the rise of commodity prices for fear of inflation.

"These deflationary measures brought on, in the latter part of 1937, the swiftest and most abrupt depression recorded. Steps in this managed deflation were (1) the increase in the reserve requirements of the member banks, (2) the sterilization of gold imports, (3) the official announcement that some prices were too high. Simultaneously Government

(Continued on Page 13)

'King George Inspects the British Navy'

Abraham Lincoln and Rothschilds

Part Two—U. S. Issue of Debt-Free Money Is Sabotaged by London Bankers

AS THE CIVIL WAR entered the critical days of 1862, President Lincoln was in dire need of money to carry out the obligations of the Government in that conflict. He was offered loans by the banking interests, but in December, 1861, the banks had broken down and suspended specie payments.

A bill passed Congress on February 25, 1862, whereby the Government could issue $150-million, which would be full legal tender for every debt in the United States and was an achievement for Lincoln. However, the banking interests were furious.

In July, 1862, the Bank of England (which was, and still is, dominated by the Rothschild family) issued the notorious *Hazard Circular* which was judiciously circulated among the banking interests of America. It said:

"Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power and chattel slavery destroyed. This, I and my European friends are glad of, for slavery is but the owning of labor and carries with it the care of the laborers, *while the European plan, led by England, is that capital shall control labor by controlling wages.*

"This can be done by controlling the money. The great debt that capitalists will see to it is made out of the war, must be used as a means to control the volume of money. To accomplish this, the bonds must be used as a banking basis. We are now awaiting for the Secretary of the Treasury to make his recommendation to Congress. It will not do to allow the greenback, as it is called, to circulate as money any length of time, as we cannot control that."

The term "greenback" was employed by the banking interests to deceive the masses. Ridicule and derision was attached to it for the simple reason that it bore no interest or tribute to the bankers and was simply non-cancellable United States currency issued by the Government.

Gold Holders Dictate Revision of Money Law

On two other occasions—July, 1862, and in March, 1863—Congress issued a total of $300-million of United States Notes, or greenbacks, but the bankers saw to it that they carried the following restrictive clause: *"This note is legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt."* This reservation permitted the Rothschilds, who had a corner on the gold, to make a market for their gold. Had the "greenbacks" been permitted to retain their full legal tender value, there would have been no need for Rothschild gold with which to pay import duties. The price of gold rose to approximately $2.85 measured in greenbacks. All importers were obliged to go to the banking interests to buy gold to pay duties on their goods, and the Wall Street financiers held the power to fix the price.

The Civil War was still raging. Lincoln was teaching the people that bonds were unnecessary and that paper money, issued in proportion to the country's wealth, debt-free at its source of origin, was the only kind of currency that should be permitted.

However, the restrictive clauses of the two later issues of greenbacks seriously crippled the President's efforts for an honest money system, and Mr. Lincoln was forced, in the heat of the Civil War, to permit—because he could not stop the evil machinations of the money manipulators—the *"National Banking Act"* of February 25, 1863, which gave private banks a national charter to issue and lend money. In brief, it permitted private corporations to coin and regulate the value of money.

But Lincoln was determined to end this situation as soon as peace could be secured. He was determined to have a Constitutional money system because he saw that financial slavery was only less subtle that chattel slavery, a little more refined, but in end, the cruel, despotic exploitation of the American people.

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents another chapter in hidden history you should know. Last week's article pointed out how the slavery question was only a pretext for the American Civil War. The real issue was the private control of money; it was fought between Abraham Lincoln and the House of Rothschild, the foremost banking house of Europe.

Rothschild Letter Reveals Whole Scheme

On June 25, 1863, the Rothschild Brothers sent a letter to Messrs. Ikleheimer, Morton and Vandergould at No. 3 Wall Street, New York, which said the following:

"Dear Sirs: A Mr. John Sherman has written us from a town in Ohio, U.S.A., as to the profits that may be made in the National Banking business under a recent act of your Congress, a copy of which act accompanied his letter. *Apparently, this act has been drawn upon the plan formulated here last summer by the British Bankers Association* and by that Association recommended to our American friends as one that if enacted into law, would prove highly profitable to the banking fraternity throughout the world.

"Mr. Sherman declares that there has never before been such an opportunity for capitalists to accumulate money, as that presented by this act and that the old plan of State Banks is so unpopular, that the new scheme will, by contrast, be most favorably regarded, notwithstanding *the fact that it gives the National Banks an almost absolute control of the national finance.*

"'The few who can understand the system,' he (Sherman) says, 'will either be so interested in its profits, or so dependent on its favors, that there will be no opposition from that class, while on the other hand, ***the great body of people mentally incapable of comprehending the tremendous advantages that capital derives from the system, will bear its burdens without complaint and perhaps without even suspecting that the system is inimical to their interests.***' . . . Awaiting your reply, we are."

Here we have the admission that the national banks are to have almost absolute control of the country's finance; that the richer class will not question this method of having private banking corporations issue money, while the poor—"incapable of comprehending the tremendous advantages, . . . will bear its burdens (they admit that somebody must carry and pay the burden of debt) without complaint" or even suspicion that they are being fleeced by an unjust money system.

But the greenbacks were still in demand. They were not legal tender for all debts, public and private, on account of the restrictive clause. The bankers were buying the greenbacks on Wall Street for 35 cents on the dollar for gold, which they controlled. When the $450-million of greenbacks were exhausted, and the necessity arose for more money, the Rothschilds demanded that United States notes, or greenbacks, no longer be issued in the form of dollars, but in the form of bonds. The $450-million "exception clause" greenbacks were converted into $1-billion, 640-millions of bonded indebtedness. **Ever since that day, the American people have been in debt through bonds and their usurious yield.**

Gold Bankers Reap Big Profit on Deal

Here was the banker's point of view:

He saw an original Lincoln greenback of the year 1862. He read the frightful words, *"This note is legal tender for all debts public and private."*

There was not a dollar to be made privately on this kind of money.

The shrewd banker immediately started his two-fold campaign.

One was to substitute interest-bearing bonds for these legal tender notes. The second was to qualify the legal tender provision by exempting the legal tender properties.

Consequently, on the second and third issue of Abraham Lincoln's legal tender notes, we find the substituted language *"This note is legal tender for all debts public and private except duties on imports and interest on the public debt."*

Gold would now be demanded for interest on the public debt and the source of the gold would be the duties on imports which must be paid in gold.

Now the banker had his crooked scheme perfected.

The next issue of bonds was that of $500-million.

It brought interest at the rate of 7 per cent.

The bonds fell in value below 70. But let us assume that on the particular day, the banker invested a million dollars in bonds. The million dollars was paper money, Abraham Lincoln's greenbacks. They bought precisely one million, four hundred twenty-eight thousand, five hundred seventy-one dollars worth of bonds.

The bonds, we repeat, drew interest at the rate of 7 per cent or $100,000 per year. But this one hundred thousand now was payable in gold. Yet gold in relation to greenbacks was at times 240 and even higher.

That meant that the banker who invested the million dollars bought a million, four hundred twenty-eight thousand, five hundred seventy-one dollars worth of bonds, yielding one hundred thousand in gold or $240,000 in paper money.

The interest was 24 per cent!

It was to the advantage of the banker to depreciate the legal tender notes, to depreciate the bonds, and to make interest payable in gold.

War Left America in Debt to London

No wonder Mary E. Hobart, in her book *"The Secrets of the Rothschilds"* said:

"How then was it that this Government, several years after the war was over, found itself owing in London and Wall Street several hundred million dollars to men who never fought a battle, who never made a uniform, never furnished a pound of bread, who never did an honest day's work in all their lives? . . . The fact is, that billions owned by the sweat, tears and blood of American laborers have been poured into the coffers of these men for absolutely nothing. This 'sacred war debt' was only a gigantic scheme of fraud, concocted by European capitalists and enacted into American laws by the aid of American Congressmen, who were their paid hirelings or their ignorant dupes. That this crime has remained uncovered is due to the power of prejudice which seldom permits the victim to see clearly or reason correctly: 'The money power prolongs its reign by working on prejudices,' Lincoln said."

No wonder Abraham Lincoln was moved to say:

"As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and **the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until wealth is aggregated in the hands of a few and the Republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war."**

Lincoln was well aware of the vicious money system which the bankers had foisted on the American people by bribing Congressmen and deceiving the American people.

'American Government Must Be Destroyed'

In 1865, the *London Times* printed the following editorial which let the cat out of the bag completely:

"If this mischievous financial policy [the United States Government issuing interest-free and debt-free money] which had its origin in the North American Republic during the war (1861-65) should become indurated down to a fixture, then that Government will furnish its money without cost. It will pay off its debts and be without a debt. It will have all the money necessary to carry on its commerce. It will become prosperous beyond precedent in the history of civilized governments of the world. The brains and the wealth of all countries will go to North America. *That government must be destroyed or it will destroy every Monarchy on the globe!"*

Here is public admission of the bankers through their controlled press that debt-free money is not only practical, but would be successful to the extent of becoming "prosperous beyond precedent in the history of civilized governments of the world." Their admission confirmed the ideas of Lincoln that the founding fathers had the foresight to establish an honest money system and incorporate that doctrine into the American Constitution with the words: "Congress shall have the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins."

And if further proof were needed that Lincoln understood money, we have the uncontradictable fact that the $346-million of United States notes issued by Abraham Lincoln are still in use and they bear absolutely no interest. The interest alone on $346-million, figured at 3 per cent, amounts to over $809-million during the last 78 years. This sum was saved the American people by Lincoln issuing this money in accordance with the dictates of the American Constitution. It could still be done today if we had a Lincoln as President who not only promised, but executed his promises with fearless action.

Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth on April 14, 1865.

Press and Propaganda

'Christian Century' Joins Smear Brigade

Undenominational Magazine Carries Out Consistent Anti-Catholic Policy

THE *Christian Century* is a weekly magazine, published in Chicago, under the editorship of Charles Clayton Morrison. It lists Paul Hutchinson as managing editor and Winfred Ernest Garrison as literary editor. It is regrettable that this high-class publication has joined the "smear brigade" of those leading the attack on Father Coughlin and the work he has done for America and Christianity.

The masthead designation "Undenominational" would give the impression that the magazine is nonsectarian; but an examination of the *Christian Century* discloses that the journal is pro-Protestant, pro-Jewish and anti-Catholic.

In the January 31st issue appears an article entitled: *"Coughlin and the Christian Front."* The article is predicated on the distorted news that has appeared in the press relative to the alleged plot to overthrow the United States Government. Although the writer quotes SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine, he picks up the same quotes used in the newspapers, but lifted from their context in SOCIAL JUSTICE, to back up an erroneous impression conveyed to his readers.

Charges Storm Troopers Sold 'Social Justice'

In the course of this article, the *Christian Century* states:

"Cassidy's 'Christian Front' furnished the storm troopers for Coughlin's campaign for street sales of SOCIAL JUSTICE in New York last year—a campaign which included insults to Jews, physical attacks upon them and the enlistment of police support for a program of shocking violence. (For details, see the article by Alson Smith in the *Christian Century* for August 12, 1939.) Coughlin did not disavow this Christian Front then. It was at that time that the Jesuit weekly, *America*, declared that whoever attacks Father Coughlin attacks the Catholic Church—but few Catholics and fewer Protestants ever believed that."

The facts in the case are: (1) Cassidy's "Christian Front" did not furnish any so-called "storm troopers" for the distributors of SOCIAL JUSTICE; (2) there were no paid "storm-troopers"; (3) distributors of SOCIAL JUSTICE, who were violently attacked for endeavoring to sell a magazine that exposed the workings of international finance and Communism in America, defended themselves as best they could; (4) the article of Alson Smith was a tissue of lies not based on facts, but Jewish propaganda; (5) there was no necessity of "disavowing the Christian Front" by Father Coughlin because it was not implicated.

The *Christian Century* concludes this article as follows:

"Coughlin has it in him to be a great man. So perhaps has Cassidy, though the evidence is not so clear in his case. Coughlin does seem at times to want social justice, and his ideas are not all as wrong as those about the Jews, and about the organization of a fighting force of ostensible 'Christians' to save the republic from the Jews and Communists.

"The country does need a Christian Front—but not the kind that organizes on military lines under irresponsible leadership, like a gigantic vigilance committee, to enforce its leaders' conception of a better social order. It needs social justice—but not the sort that excludes any race from its embrace, or fans class hatred into flame to furnish the heat of its enthusiasm.

"As the matter stands today, the so-called 'Christian Front' and Coughlin are two names for the same thing, in spite of the priest's prudential disavowal, and together they are an anti-democratic and anti-Christian force vastly more dangerous than the little revolution that exploded prematurely in Brooklyn."

Slanderous Charges Do Not Stand Up

The editors admit that Father Coughlin "has it in him to be a great man." They admit the need for social justice and "a" Christian Front, but it seems that the universal truths and principles of Catholic doctrine are not acceptable. Father Coughlin does not generate the heat of hatred. His record on that score is an open book to any fair-minded person. He has shed more pure light and truth than any clergyman in America. The trouble is that the light, protruding into dark corners of our national life, causes those who are exposed to "generate the heat of hatred" which they are now endeavoring to direct on Father Coughlin through a subservient press and their hireling clergy.

Father Coughlin is not anti-democratic. He stands for true democracy —that is, rule by the people—not exploitation of the people.

To charge Father Coughlin with being anti-Christian is so ridiculous that it needs no rebuttal. The trouble again is that Father Coughlin is too Christian for his critics because he wants to make Christianity work.

In the issue of January 10, 1940, the *Christian Century* had an article entitled *"An Un-American Ambassadorship."* It calls the appointment of Myron Taylor as personal representative of President Roosevelt to the Vatican a "scarcely disguised bid for the political support of the Roman Catholic Church . . . The American majority does not want to see relations established between this Government and any religious body, and it will hold Mr. Roosevelt responsible for having tried to do this under the nearly sacrosanct cover of a campaign for peace."

Articles Attack Vatican and Church

Did Roosevelt send Taylor as representative to a religious body or to a recognized government of Europe?

Here again the *Christian Century* betrays its true attitude and its woeful ignorance of the issues involved.

In the issue of January 20, 1940, the *Christian Century* has an article entitled: *"The Pope in the Mazes of European Diplomacy."* This article is deliberately anti-Catholic and gives the impression that the Pope is an Alice in Wonderland—not knowing what it is all about.

In the issue of January 6, 1940, is an article entitled *"A Federated Europe,"* which is a magnificent build-up for this thinly disguised scheme to control the economic life of Europe under a revised edition of the nefarious League of Nations.

In the issue of November 8, 1939, there is an article *"Roman Catholic Aggression on Public School Funds,"* which is openly anti-Catholic.

To this one can think of no better refutation than that of the Reverend Martin J. Scott, S.J., of the College of St. Francis Xavier of New York in which he refuted the slanderous attack by Wizard Evans of the notorious K.K.K.:

"Catholics are not opposed to public schools because they are public, but because they are lacking in what Catholics hold to be essential in education. Every branch taught in the public school is taught in the parochial school . . . Education without religion may make clever and capable people who are a menace to it . . . It is because the Catholic Church realizes the necessity of religion in the right education of her children that she maintains parochial schools."

Insult to Pope Takes First Prize

But the prize quotation from the *Christian Century* appears also in the November 8 issue entitled *"The Pope's Encyclical."* It is a belittling gesture of a great document. For example, referring to religion, the article states:

"The Pope knows nothing of these matters that the humblest Christian does not know. When he calls men to give allegiance to Christ the King, he does what every priest or preacher does every Sunday—or should do. But it is relevant to remember in this connection that the claim of the Bishop of Rome to speak with unique authority for God and to be in a unique sense the Vicar of Christ is one reason why the nations have ceased to admit—or to act upon the principle if they admit it—that Christ is King, that all power comes from God, and that human law is limited by divine law."

To make the bald statement that "the Pope knows nothing of religion that the humblest Christian does not know" is worse than saying that the President of the United States knows nothing of politics that the humblest American does not know.

Paul Hutchinson, the managing editor of the *Christian Century* in his book, *"World Revolution and Religion,"* says: *"But this appeal to the authority of Jesus is rapidly being undermined. It is no longer pretended that the teaching of Jesus was without serious mistakes, due to his mirroring of the eschatological ideas of his time. Christian ministers are now saying that Jesus' attitude on marriage and divorce cannot be regarded as final wisdom on the subject. This undermining of the authority of Jesus is going on in many directions within the church itself . . ."*

Somebody on the *Christian Century's* staff is seemingly doing a good job in undermining the authority of Christ.

One regrets that the *Christian Century* has joined the "smear brigade" on Father Coughlin.

The CHRISTIAN CENTURY
Undenominational
VOLUME LVII CHICAGO, JANUARY 31, 1940 NUMBER 5

If Fr. Coughlin Were Only Not 'Such a Liar'—

Nayer Tomid in B'nai B'rith Messenger, January 19

"The only thing that sincere, loyal Americans want is that Coughlin stick to the truth when he writes in SOCIAL JUSTICE or broadcasts to the Radio League of the Little Flower . . . **If Coughlin stopped lying about the conditions he describes,** if he refrained from purveying Goebbels' nonsensical rantings as gospel, if he refused to print lies about the *Protocols of Zion*, if he withdrew his benignant gaze from the 'Franco way' and turned it toward the American way . . . ***if he really wanted to tell the truth . . . then there would be no one to quarrel with him***—although there would still be people to laugh at a clown on the stage of a sorely troubled world theater . . ."

Red Defamer of Fr. Coughlin Goes on Trial

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Welwel Warzworer, alias William Wiener, alias R. W. Wiener, went on trial last week before Federal Judge John C. Knox on charges of passport fraud.

Mr. Wiener, Financial Secretary of the Communist Party, is chairman of the Jewish People's Committee, which two weeks ago demanded that the Department of Justice investigate Father Coughlin.

The Committee, one of the most powerful Red front organizations in the United States, carefully concealed the identity of its leadership when calling for a probe of the Radio Priest.

Trying to find out further information about Mr. Wiener last week, the SOCIAL JUSTICE correspondent called up the Jewish People's Committee which has a suite of airy offices at 1133 Broadway.

A voice answered and wanted to know what I wanted.

"Is Mr. William Wiener in?" I asked.

"Nein," said the voice.

"Could you tell me where he can be reached?" I asked.

"He is not to be reached," said the voice." "Vy do you want him?"

"I want to ask him when his trial is coming up."

"Ach," said the voice. At this point the first voice transferred the call to another voice, which spoke better English.

"Hello," said the second voice.

"Could I speak to Mr. Wiener?" I asked again.

"Mr. Wiener is out of town."

"Couldn't I get in touch with him somewhere? I want to ask him about the trial."

"What trial?" said the second voice. "The Christian Front trial?"

"No, the passport forgery trial."

"Oh, no. Mr. Wiener has gone away on a trip."

"Could you tell me where he has gone?"

"No, I don't know."

"But surely he must have left word," I persisted. "He's the head of your organization, isn't he?"

"That's right."

"Well, where is he?"

"Say who are you? Anyway it's none of your business. Keep your nose out of Mr. Wiener's business!"

At this point the voice stopped speaking, and the receiver of the Jewish Committee's telephone clicked on its hook.

FROM THE TOWER

'The Church and the Social Order'

Radio Broadcast Delivered by Fr. Coughlin on Sunday, February 11, 1940

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Part I

FOR MORE THAN 150 years the economic system of Capitalism and the political system of Democracy worked hand in hand in many nations, influencing the entire world.

By 1917 both Capitalism and Democracy manifested signs of internal decay. Since that date we witnessed Russia, Turkey, Italy, Germany, Spain and Portugal adopt other systems of internal policy.

The South American Republics manifested an inclination to follow in the same direction. The vast populations of China and Japan associated themselves, at least in some degree, with the economies and policies of the new day.

Under stress of war, Great Britain and France experienced a transformation which moved them away from their old moorings, evolving a conservative form of totalitarianism or State Capitalism.

At present the old order has been altered considerably. I dare say more than three-fifths of the population of the world definitely are affected by the trend away from individualism, both in economics and in politics, towards some form of collectivism.

There is no virtue in blinding our eyes to these facts. We witness today a definite swing of the social pendulum. Likely, it will complete its course; likely, it will not be within our power to impede its movement; likely, abandoning the over-emphasis of the individual, it will turn, possibly, to an over-emphasis of the mass group.

Consequently, many intelligent leaders are beginning to warn their followers *to cease expending efforts obstructing this inevitable change and to begin bending their energies directing its course.*

A New Social Order Is in the Making

If those things are so; if every nation is experiencing the birth-pains of a new order; if a mankind is preparing to migrate from the overworked, sand-swept social lands of yesterday to the virgin fields and green hillsides of tomorrow, who will lead them; what compass will guide them?

To change the metaphor, shall the waters of unrest which are flooding the crest of the "Great Divide" flow into the sea of materialism, or into the ocean of spirituality?

The pages of history are replete with stories not only of man's migrations from one land to another, but with man's evolutions from old forms of economy and government to newer. The irrepressible urge to acquire liberty and prosperity; the unconquerable determination to escape slavery and poverty have been neither a respecter nor a blind adherent of political and economic traditions.

Our generation, therefore, is trekking down to the harbor to embark for the land of tomorrow. Moored in that harbor, awaiting to receive them, are two ships. The one is streamlined in the modernity of Karl Marx. From its masts are unfurled a myriad of banners. *"Down with religion, the opium of the people!" . . . "Down with Capitalism, the protector of private property!" . . . "Down with individualism, the menace to prosperity!" . . . "Down with government, the protector of vested interests!"*

And on the blood-drenched decks of that ship stand the christless crew of Stalinites and Hitlerites, awaiting to weigh anchor and sail into a sea of uncharted materialism upon whose waters never shines the sun of justice.

Christ of Calvary, or Corpse of Kremlin

In the harbor there also rides at anchor another bark, somewhat battered by the waves of time—a bark that has battled every storm throughout the centuries. It is the bark of the Church of Christ, piloted by the same hand that once stilled the angry waves of Genesereth.

From Christ's ship there flies no banners pleading for destruction. Today, as of yesterday, He sanctions private ownership and private initiative. Today, as of yesterday, He advocates the policy of class co-operation, not class conflict. Today, as of yesterday, He warns, as He did on the hillsides of Palestine, that man does not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth from the mouth of God.

"Come unto Me," says He, *"all ye who labor and are heavily burdened, and I will refresh you."*

Upon which ship will we embark, my friends? Will we choose the Crucified Christ of Calvary, or the crimson Corpse of the Kremlin?

* * *

Part II

"We must bring God back into government."

"We must bring God back into education."

"We must bring God back into economic life."

"We must bring God back indeed into all life, private and public, individual and social."

These imperatives formed the central theme and ringing call of *"The Church and Social Order,"* a statement of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Administrative Board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference published only last Wednesday, February 7, 1940.

This statement, expected to prove the most important pronouncement on social questions made by members of the American hierarchy since 1919, deals particularly with the five nationally discussed problems: (1) Ownership, (2) Property and Labor, (3) Security, (4) Wages, and (5) the Establishment of Social Order.

Most Important Document in Our Day

In some quarters the Christian Church has been accused of favoring the rich to the neglect of the poor. In others, it has been accused of being blind to the needs of the times—times in which we witnessed the growth of materialism; times in which we witnessed an attempt to debase man so that he would fit into the concept of an economic chattel.

Drawing attention to the fact that man must be treated not as a chattel but rather "with dignity and respect as a child of God," the Bishops' statement adds: "Because there are moral principles and spiritual truths, jurisdiction in expounding their full scope and obligation belongs to the Church which Christ established as the teacher of men in this world."

Appreciating that this audience is composed of Catholic, Protestant, Jew and non-religionist, permit me to take advantage of this occasion to present a resume of what I consider to be the most important ecclesiastical document published by a group of leaders of Christianity in America in our day. Permit me to present it so that all fair-minded men can hear and judge the soundness of its contents and then support them upon their merits.

* * *

Ownership

Relative to ownership of property the Bishops' statement says:

"From the Sacred Scripture we learn that *'the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof.'* (Ps. XXIII, 1.) No absolute or unlimited ownership, therefore, can be claimed by man as if he were free to follow his own selfish interests without regard to the necessity of others. The moral law teaches that he has indeed a right to private property but, as Pope Leo XIII points out, 'the earth, even though divided among private owners, ceases not thereby to administer to the needs of all'."

By way of comment let me ask this simple question: "Should not ownership of an article be distinguished from its use?" If I own a gun I may not use is as I choose; if I own a motor car I may not drive it sixty miles an hour on the wrong side of the street in crowded traffic. If I own a factory I may not use it as I please any more than I may use the gun or the motor car.

Is it not clear to all men that ownership must be distinguished from use, especially in our economic life where the ownership of factories is concentrated, relatively, in the hands of a few?

The Bishops' statement continues with the following:

"The Church has always defended the right to own private property and also to bequeath and to inherit it. . . . By the law of nature man must provide for himself and his family and he can fully discharge this obligation only if there exists an established system of private ownership.

"It is essential to remember that ownership has a two-fold aspect, the one affecting the individual, the other affecting society. To deny the individual character and aspect of ownership leads to some form of Socialism or collective ownership; to deny the social character or aspect of ownership leads to selfish individualism or that form of exaggerated liberalism which repudiates duties in complete irresponsibility to other persons and to the common good . . .

"The civil authority must . . . establish such conditions through legal enactment and administrative policy that wealth itself can be distributed so each individual member of society may surely and justly come into possession of the material goods necessary for his own livelihood. It is not, however, the government alone which has this responsibility, as will become clear from the further consideration to be noted."

* * *

Part III— Property and Labor

The second division of the Bishops' statement deals with property and labor.

Disavowing the errors of those who would nationalize all property; of those who would socialize all industry; and of those who would concentrate the ownership of this nation in the hands of a few, this group of valiant Christian spokesmen directed the attention of America to the problem of labor—a problem which in our time is most unique in that the majority of our wage earners are compelled by circumstances to work in the factories or in the fields owned by others.

The Bishops said:

"It is freely admitted that modern industry requires considerable concentration of capital, but it is not admitted that concentration of ownership and control is consequently necessary or beneficial to the common good . . . The problem is one of providing equitably for the distribution of income between those who supply capital and those who supply labor.

"In too many instances an undue portion of the income has been claimed by those who have ownership or control of capital, whilst those on the other hand who have only their labor to invest have been forced to accept working conditions which are unreasonable and wages which are unfair. This condition arises from the fact that labor policies have been dictated by false principles in the interests of the owners or capitalists. Secondly, it arises from the fact that labor frequently has no voice in the regulation or the adjustment of these problems. Labor can have no effective voice as long as it is unorganized. To protect its rights it must be free to bargain collectively through its own chosen representatives. . . . "

Abuse of Power Is Social Evil

Speaking more specifically of labor but without mentioning the name of any labor organization, the Administrative Board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference not only defended the right to private ownership, but enunciated principles to guide leaders in the field of labor together with their supporters.

"It is not however, the excessive claims of labor on the income from industry which constitute the most immediate problem in labor relations today, but rather the abuse of power which not infrequently results in violence, riot and disorder. Employers at times abuse their economic power by discriminating unfairly against unions, by establishing lockouts, by importing from outside the community strikebreakers who are furnished with arms, and by provoking in other ways ill feeling which precipitates violent disorder. Employes on their part allow themselves at times to be misled by men of evil principles so as to engage in the criminal use of violence both against persons and property. Leo XIII in his encyclical, *'Rerum Novarum,'* spares neither

group in his denunciation of such immoral conduct. He calls upon the public authority to protect and defend vigorously the rights of all, forestalling preferably the rise of disorder by eliminating the economic abuse from which this disorder springs."

* * *

Part IV—Security

Of prime concern to all our citizens, including rich and poor, is the problem of security. A dispossessed laboring class privileged to vote and subjected to the harsh practices of a decadent economic system can, at length, bring about the dispossession of the rich industrial, commercial and financial classes who are, democratically speaking, in the minority.

To stabilize peace and to guarantee security for all there must be security for the laboring man and the farmer. Hence the Archbishops and Bishops said:

"False principles generate false policies and as a consequence there grows and develops a false economic system which sins both against the true interests of human society and against the true principles of Christian morality. . . .

"Our present economic order rests upon the sanctity of private property. Private property, however, is not well distributed at present among the members of human society. Whilst it is dangerous to exaggerate the disproportion between those who possess adequate property and those who constitute the proletariat or the propertyless, nevertheless, it is certainly within the bounds of truth to state that the existing situation consitutes a grave social evil. Private property in the judgment of many thoughtful men tends to become less and less the characteristic note of our present society. ***If the majority of our citizens possess insufficient private property to be independent of a wage income for even a short period of time, then there is grave danger to the entire social fabric.*** Social stability rests upon this basis of individual ownership of property. There should be more of it and not less of it, if our existing economic system is to remain secure . . .

Resources Ample to Assure Security

"There can be no question but that in our country we possess adequate resources both in respect to raw materials, technical or scientific skill, and mechanical equipment sufficient to provide both a high standard of living and also comprehensive security for all classes of society. Workingmen should be made secure against unemployment, sickness, accident, old age and premature death. The first line of defense against these hazards should be the possession of sufficient private property to provide reasonable security.

"Industry, therefore, should provide not merely a living wage for the moment but also a saving wage for the future against sickness, old age, death, and unemployment. Individual industries alone, however, cannot in each single case achieve this objective without invoking the principle of social insurance. Some form of government subsidy granted by the entire citizenship through legislative provision seems to be a necessary part of such a program.

"We cannot overlook the fact that an important factor making for insecurity is the 'immense power and despotic economic domination which is concentrated in the hands of a few and that those few are frequently not the owners, but only the trustees and directors of invested funds, who administer them at their good pleasure'."

Pope Pius XI, so the Bishops remind us, singles out one group in an especial manner as exercising this domination and despotic power.

" 'This power,' he states, 'becomes particularly irresistible when exercised by those who, because they hold and control money, are able also to govern credit and determine its allotment, for that reason supplying, so to speak, the life-blood to the entire economic body, and grasping as it were in their hands the very soul of production, so that no one dare breathe against their will'."

Industry and Society Share the Responsibility

It is very significant that these Christian leaders incorporated in last Wednesday's release the mention of the problem of distribution. They conceded that the problem of production is more or less solved. Well did they quote from Pius XI who indicted modern Capitalism for its abuses in the preceding paragraphs which I read—modern Capitalism which concentrates wealth and power in the hands of a few; a "despotic power," as his late Holiness described it, which becomes particularly irresistable when exercised by those who, because they hold and control money, are able also to govern credit and its allotment . . . so that no one dare breathe against their will.

Who, then, will be charged with rectifying these abuses which lead to insecurity? Who are responsible for the birth of these abuses? Let the Bishops answer:

"We do not wish to imply that individual employers as a class are willfully responsible for this present state of insecurity but we do claim that a system which tolerates such insecurity is both economically unsound and also inconsistent with the demands of social justice and social charity. Security of the workingmen, therefore, as against unemployment, old age, sickness, accident and premature death, must be frankly accepted as a social responsibility of industry jointly with society. . . .

"Not all responsibility rests upon government. In truth a large measure of responsibility rests upon the proper collaboration of employers and employees or of property owners and wage earners. The economic system itself and the principles which guide its executives must help to achieve security by establishing a fair distribution of income between capital and labor. It must strive to establish an equilibrium between farm income and city income."

* * *

Part V—Wages

And now we come to the much discussed question of wages and to its affiliated question of prices.

Before presenting what their Excellencies said relative to these subjects, permit me to specify that a wage of $100 a week is not much for a common laborer, if his rent is $100 a month, his grocery bill $50 a week, his transportation, clothing and other bills $75 a week. *A wage is a relative thing; a wage is dependent upon prices as well as upon employment.*

It does not matter how much a man earns per hour; it matters what his earnings can purchase and what he can save for future purchases. Let that point be clear relative to wages and prices.

Moreover, let it be equally clear that money is no mystery; let it be

(Continued on Page 12)

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Fr. Coughlin's Broadcast

(Continued from Page 11)

equally clear that Congress has the constitutional power, not only to coin money—a power important enough in itself—but the power to regulate the value of money which includes the regulation of prices and, therefore, which indirectly includes the buying power of wages.

The Archbishops and Bishops said:

"At the outset it is necessary to state that the wage contract itself is not unjust nor in itself vicious as some theorists have falsely contended. It is, of course, true that a contract between employers and employes would serve the purpose of individual and social welfare more effectively if it were modified by some form of partnership which would permit a graduated share in the ownership and profits of business and also some voice in its management. It is not intended that labor should assume responsibility for the direction of business beyond its own competency or legitimate interest; nor has labor a right to demand dominating control over the distribution of profits. To set up such claims would amount to an infringement on the rights of property. Labor has, however, certain definite rights which have been frequently ignored or largely discounted.

"The first claim of labor which takes priority over any claim of the owners to profits, respects the right to a living wage. By the term living wage we understand a wage sufficient not merely for the decent support of the working man himself but also of his family. A wage so low that it must be supplemented by the wage of wife and mother, or by the children of the family, before it can provide adequate food, clothing and shelter, together with essential spiritual and cultural needs, cannot be regarded as a living wage. . . .

"Furthermore a living wage means sufficient income to meet not merely the present necessities of life but those of unemployment, sickness, death and old age as well. In other words, a saving wage constitutes an essential part of the definition of a living wage. . . .

"No criterion or standard of wages, however, can be determined independently of price. . . .

"Wages are an essential element in the determination of prices. . . .

"Unless workingmen, as a class, have sufficient income to purchase their share of the goods which our economic system is capable of producing, the markets will automatically be closed to the sale of goods, and idle factories and unemployment are the disastrous result."

* * *

Part VI—Social Order

The most discussed portion of the statement issued by the Administrative Board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference concerned the re-establishment of the Christian social order. Conscious that society should be an integral whole; conscious that Christ is King and that we, His subjects, enjoy His brotherhood; and fully conscious that there should exist a Christian solidarity among all nations, and particularly among all groups and classes of society, their Excellencies said:

"There are two attitudes which represent extreme positions respecting our economic and social order. The one attitude is espoused by those who reject any and every kind of economic planning or organization. . .

"The second group rejects totally this attitude of the individualists and rush to the opposite extreme. These latter desire to socialize all resources or establish a state collectivity. . . .

"Between these two extremes there is a *'via media.'* . . .

"The true remedy will be found according to the mind of Pope Pius XI in accomplishing two reforms in our social order. In the first place there must be re-established some form of guild or vocational groups which will bind men together in society according to their respective occupations, thus creating a moral unity. Secondly, *there must be a reform of morals and a profound renewal of the Christian spirit which must precede the social reconstruction."*

Corporative System Within the Constitution

Following these introductory remarks, the Archbishops and Bishops advocated the establishment of a corporative system, which some critics are apt to confuse with a corporate state, and which others are liable to characterize as an advocacy of Fascism.

A social order operating under a corporative system does not mean that the United States should retreat one step from its sound ideas long since voiced in the Constitution bequeathed to us by our forefathers. It does mean, however, that in accepting it we can abandon the disorganization which is manifest in our midst today—a disorganization manifest in the lack of co-operation between class and class, between industry and labor, between labor and agriculture, between professional men and commercial men.

Let the Bishops speak. They say:

"Not only must the moral principles of justice and charity be recognized and accepted by members of society, but the social and economic system itself must be so organized that these principles can freely function and become truly operative. Hence the need of a guild or corporative system which will establish sound prosperity and which respects the proper hierarchic structure of society. Not only must employers and employes be organized singly and jointly but their organizations must be impregnated with Christian moral and social principles or else their work will be sterile or even productive of new disorders.

"When we speak of the establishment of a right social order, we understand thereby a reform in the concept and organization of the State respecting its responsibility for public welfare; secondly, a reform in other fundamental social institutions; and thirdly, and quite emphatically, a reform or correction of morals.

"The State, however, cannot be relegated to the position of a mere policeman or umpire. It has the responsibility of providing for the common good. On the other hand, it may not and should not become totalitarian in attempting to fulfill all social functions in the way of economic planning and direction. It should leave to the smaller vocational groups the settlement of business of lesser importance. It will then be free effectively to accomplish its real function of 'directing, watching, stimulating and restraining, as circumstances suggest or necessity demands'."

Moral Reform Must Precede Program

Lest some person should be under the impression that an economic reform or a financial reform or a sociological reform, either separately or together, can bring about this reorganization of society, their Excellencies insisted that all those things must be accompanied by a moral reform.

On this point we read the following:

"We understand well that a right social order with a lasting and comprehensive peace cannot be achieved solely through improvement in the economic sphere . . .

" 'Our economic life must be reorganized not on the disintegrating principles of individualism but on the constructive principle of social and moral unity among the members of human society. In conformity with Christian principles, economic power must be subordinated to human welfare, both individual and social; social incoherence and class conflict must be replaced by corporate unity and organic function; ruthless competition must give way to just and reasonable state regulation; sordid selfishness must be superseded by social justice and charity. Then only can there be a true and rational social order; then only can we eliminate the twin evils of insufficiency and insecurity, and establish the divine plan of a brotherhood of man under the fatherhood of God.

"In the recognition of the royal prerogatives of Christ and in the return of individuals and of society to the law of His truth and of His love lies the only way to salvation'."

* * *

At the beginning of this address I expressed the opinion that the children of our age have gone down from the highlands and the valleys of modern Capitalism and financially-controlled Democracy where want existed in the midst of plenty. They have gone down to the harbor prepared to migrate, at least mentally and spiritually, to a land of tomorrow, where the hills and dales have not been blighted by the burning heats and killing frosts of exploitation and poverty.

In that harbor there are only two ships—the ship of Christ and the ship of Marx. Every other vessel that, in ages gone by, was designed to carry the cargo of society to a port of prosperity and happiness, either has foundered or has proven inadequate to meet the needs of modern society. These two, then, alone remain.

In plainer language, ours is the choice to accept the principles taught from the pulpit of the Cross, or the errors preached on the flagstones of the Red Square.

Choose ye whom you shall follow —the Prince of Peace or the God of War; the Spirit of Love or the Demon of Hate; Christ or Chaos!

Choose ye the Life Everlasting emerged from a tomb, or choose ye the embalmed corpse encased in a casket!

In truth, we Christians know that our Crucified Christ Risen from the Dead is the center of the world; the center and culminating point, too; for in Him and through Him humanity is linked by the bonds of brotherhood to God Eternal.

The hilltop of Calvary is truly the watershed of the world's history. It is the Great Divide of which I spoke. Generations before us—and particularly our own generation—move on down to Calvary and from Calvary onwards, dividing at the foot of the Cross according as men accept or reject the divinity of Him who died there on the first Good Friday.

Therefore, in this crisis when the pillars of civilization are being shaken from under us; when the trend has turned from individualism to an over-emphasis of collectivism, I still maintain that whether or not you believe in the divinity of Jesus Christ, you must believe in His principles or else accept the inevitabilities of the errors of Communism.

Stop Those Coughlinites!

PETITION TO THE MAYOR
against the
COUGHLIN TERROR

Hon. Fiorello H. LaGuardia,
Mayor of the City of New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Mayor:

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, citizens of the United States and residents of Greater New York, respectfully urge you to take every possible measure available under the law to combat the growing Coughlin terror in the various boroughs of the city and eradicate the menace from our midst.

JEWISH CITIZENS have been attacked, insulted and maltreated by Coughlinites and their Christian Front allies, while the police, in many instances, have looked the other way or have deliberately refused to interfere when bystanders have been assaulted by Christian Frontists and other professional patriots. We demand police protection for all citizens, regardless of race, creed or color.

INCITEMENT TO RIOT, you have said publicly, cannot be tolerated under the guise of freedom of speech. As the Mayor of New York City, you are legally and morally obligated to take immediate action against the Coughlinites who are spreading panic, fear and violence through the city streets and in the subways.

LAW AND ORDER are being undermined by the Coughlinites. We urge you to place all inhabitants of the city under the equal protection of the laws and to guard their civil liberties, guaranteed to them by our Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

NAME ADDRESS

1
2

This Petition is sponsored by

THE AMERICAN JEWISH ALLIANCE, Inc.

104 Fifth Avenue, New York City ALgonquin 4-1358

Please return Petition to our office immediately upon completion

The above petition calling upon Mayor LaGuardia "to stop the Coughlin terror against Jewish citizens in New York City" is being circulated by the American Jewish Alliance, 104 Fifth Avenue. In a letter accompanying the petition blanks as they are sent out, David G. Plotkin, executive secretary, says: *"Coughlinism threatens the life and livelihood of every Jew in America. We must stop them HERE and stop them NOW. . . .* We must have one hundred thousand signatures by the end of January, 1940." To cover the costs of the Jewish anti-Coughlin radio campaign, sales stamps are attached to the petition. "Do not, however, refuse a signature, if the signer is unable to contribute," the letter warns, and concludes: "We must exert enough pressure upon the City administration to take action against the Coughlinites."

Morgenthau Silver Deals Pile Up Loss

Purchases in Evasion of Congress' Directions Cost Nation $435,513,000!

IN AN EDITORIAL of the February 12th issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE attention was called to the testimony of the Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr., before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives on the *Appropriation Bill for 1941.*

On Page 28 of these hearings, Congressman Clarence McLeod of Michigan, asked the distinguished Secretary how much silver the Treasury held?

Mr. Bell answered the question for Mr. Morgenthau. "We have $1,790,000,000 of silver at a monetary value of $1.29 an ounce."

This would mean approximately 1,387,500,000 ounces.

On Page 14 of the same testimony is the Treasury Table showing silver purchases between 1934 and November 30, 1939.

The Treasury acquired 302,200,000 ounces of newly mined domestic silver. It nationalized 113,000,000 ounces. It acquired 1,786,400,000 ounces of foreign silver or a total of 2,201,500,000 ounces according to its own figures.

What Became of the Difference?

The question is, "What has become of the 814,000,000 ounces lost sight of in the careless testimony of the Treasury officials when asked 'How much silver have you on hand?' "

But more important than this, is the question, "What are the true losses of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., in his silver folly?"

According to the Treasury statement, the newly mined domestic cost the Treasury $217,300,000 for 302,200,000 ounces acquired. This is at the rate of 71.9c per ounce.

Had the Treasury obeyed the mandate of Congress and continued to buy silver in the world market, actively, until our silver stocks represented one fourth of our total monetary metallic stocks, then silver would at least have been as high as it was in 1934 when the silver policy was instituted.

Certainly no man can argue differently.

Had the Secretary continued to buy silver until its value in the markets of the world reached $1.29 an ounce, certainly an average of 71.9c an ounce would have been a cheap price for the acquisition of newly mined domestic silver.

By discrediting silver and sabotaging the Congressional policy, the Treasury brought silver down to 35c an ounce. Silver was as high as 81c in the world market while Morgenthau was pursuing the mandate of Congress.

We repeat, silver dropped to 35c an ounce when Morgenthau deliberately sabotaged the program.

Losses on Silver Purchase Mounts

Eighty-one cents per ounce on the 302,200,000 ounces of newly mined domestic silver would have resulted in a profit to the Treasury of $27,500,200 on the 302,200,000 ounces purchased at 71.9c an ounce.

But Morgenthau makes no profit in in silver.

The newly mined domestic is worth precisely $111,530,000 less than he paid for it, for he paid $217,300,000 for the 302,200,000 ounces. And its worth today is $105,770,000.

So Morgenthau's silver transactions on newly mined domestic silver alone cost the taxpayers $11,530,000.

On the nationalized silver, Morgenthau took into the Treasury 113,000,000 ounces at 56.5c an ounce. Then he sabotaged the silver policy, losing up to today 21½% per ounce on this nationalized silver.

This is a loss of precisely $24,295,000, according to the Treasury testimony before the House Subcommittee on the Committee on Appropriations.

The total of these two items, namely, the losses on newly mined domestic and the losses on nationalized silver amount to $135-million.

$439½-Million Lost on Deals

Mr. Morgenthau testifies that 1,786,400,000 ounces of foreign silver have been purchased since 1934 by the Treasury at a cost of $928-million.

The average price per ounce was 52c. The price of that silver today is 35c. It is a Morgenthau price of 35c which is the only established price, the price which the Treasury pays. Therefore, on this 1,786,400,000 ounces, Morgenthau has lost in his silver sabotaging plan, $303,688,000.

The sum of the three items, namely, ***the loss from the newly mined domestic, the loss from the nationalized and the loss from the silver purchased abroad amounts to $439,513,000!***

Here is a Secretary of the Treasury who seemingly sets out on a campaign to thwart the will of Congress and loses the American people $439,513,000 in one phase of his administrative activities.

This is the silver story.

The great French political economist, Jean Baptiste Say, in 1803 wrote, "The value of a piece of silver is arbitrary, and is established by a kind of mutual accord on every act of dealing between one individual and another, or between the government and an individual. Why, therefore, attempt to fix its value beforehand, since, after all, the fixation must be imaginary, and can never answer any practical purpose in the money transactions of mankind? Why give a denomination to this fixed, imaginary value, which money can never possess? For what is a dollar, a ducat, a florin, a pound sterling, or a franc; what, but a certain weight of gold or silver of a certain established standard of quality? And, if this be all, why give these respective portions of bullion any other name, than the natural one of their weight and quality? . . .

"The whole monetary system would thenceforth fall to the ground; a system replete with fraud, injustice, and robbery, and moreover so complicated, as rarely to be thoroughly understood, even by those who make it their profession. It would ever after be impossible to effect an adulteration of the coin, except by issuing counterfeit money; or to compound with creditors, without an open, avowed bankruptcy. The coinage of money would become a matter of perfect simplicity, a mere branch of metallurgy."

In a day when strenuous efforts are being made to balance the budget, when essential farm appropriations are being cut to the bone, when millions upon millions of workers are still unemployed and when the tax bill is imposing immeasurable burdens on the poor, now the loss of over $400,000,000 in the present administration of one act of Congress is repugnant to those who still believe that it is Congress who should make the laws and the executive who should enforce those laws as made.

Our Gold Problem

(Continued from Page 7)

expenditures were curtailed, and the Government collected in the fiscal year 1937-1938 in taxes and social security payments about as much money as the Government was spending, resulting in the elimination of net deficit financing during that fiscal year and some reduction in the publicly owned public debt of the United States.

"These deflationary policies were in part reversed in 1938, and a measure of recovery has followed."

As to the need for and use of gold, Mr. Leffingwell is quoted as follows:

"The chief use of gold in the modern world is to settle international balances, to move to and fro across the boundaries of nations — like a shuttle, to and fro. When we make a one-way street for it, all to and no fro, we deprive it of much of its usefulness. When we restrict our buying and lending abroad, when we try to sell everything and to buy little, except gold, and for that one thing we are prepared to outbid the world and pay a fancy price, we imperil the economy of the world and measurably impair the usefulness of gold itself as a monetary metal. When on top of that we sterilize the gold we buy, and, by such deflationary measures as I have described, prevent it from reflecting itself in our price level, we make an immense contribution to world deflation and so to world distress and disorder."

Aldrich Would Resume Free Gold Trading

Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of board of directors of the Chase National Bank of New York, in reporting to his board of directors and shareholders, of date January 9, 1940, had the following to say relative to *"The Gold Problem":*

"This influx of gold into the United States is far from an unmixed blessing.

"It enlarges the deposits of the banks of the country beyond their present power to make use of them. This is to be seen most vividly in the continued growth of the member banks' deposits with the Federal Reserve banks. During the year just past the reserve deposits of member banks increased by nearly three billion dollars. This increase came at a time when the member banks already had on deposit at the Federal Reserve banks more funds than they were required by law to keep there, even though the reserve requirements were nearly double what the law and regulations formerly imposed. In consequence, the reserve balances in excess of requirements now amount to over five billion dollars."

As to the effect of this large gold hoard and how it affects the country, Mr. Aldrich has the following to say:

"But what about the country as a whole? With excess reserves at the five billion mark, a simple process of figuring shows what could happen on the basis of expansion possibilities as they exist. If these excess reserves should progressively pass into the form of loans and so in turn into the form of bank deposits, they could produce an expansion of bank credit by fifteen to twenty billion dollars without bringing into play the further expansion capacities inherent in the Federal Reserve System. No one can doubt that such a growth of bank credit would lead once more into a violent expansionary process, with its familiar accompaniments of speculation, a rising cost of living, and at the end, deflation."

As a remedy, Mr. Aldrich recommends as follows:

"The wise course seems to me to be the following: We should remove as promptly as possible the present prohibitions and restrictions on the private possession of gold. We should resume specie payments, coining gold again and putting gold coins back into circulation. At the same time, gold certificates should be reinstated for the convenience of those who do not wish to use or hold sizable amounts of gold coin. New imports of gold should be paid for in gold coin or negotiable gold certificates and the circulation of gold and gold certificates should be encouraged."

From the foregoing statements, conclusions and recommendations, it is obvious that our vast amount of gold constitutes a real problem, and one that must be solved at an early date.

What Would You Do With the Gold Problem?

On January 24th of this year our combined stocks of gold and silver totaled some $19,685,000,000, and on the same day we had in circulation a total of some $7,365,000,000 of all kinds of money, so that on that date we could have redeemed every dollar in circulation with gold, dollar for dollar, and still have had the sum of $12,320,000,000 in gold and silver left in our Treasury.

The necessity for finding a solution to this problem must be obvious to every citizen.

To be specific, the following questions confront us: "What can we do, what should we do, and what must we do about this problem of our surplus gold?"

Let me constitute every one of my readers a special committee and then let me ask you this question: If you were in control of the financial policies of the United States, how would you handle this gold problem?

Of course you know that we have a legal debt limit of $45-billion and such limit is now about reached.

In order to be fair with you, I must give you some ideas as to what I would do were I able to dictate our financial policies.

First, I would neither raise the national debt limit nor increase taxes, thus adding new burdens on the people, but instead I would begin using our surplus gold and silver in meeting Federal expenses and in paying off maturing Federal obligations.

Second, I would devise a plan for the redistribution of our surplus gold among the solvent nations. This might be done by the formation of a world bank and through such bank we might make sales and loans of gold on approved securities, and should such a plan be worked out the following ends might be attained:

(a) Such a program would make of the United States the world's banker.

(b) Through sales or loans, gold could be furnished to stabilize the currencies of such nations as would thus co-operate with the United States.

(c) With gold for support, nations could fix a gold content for their monetary units and then establish such valued units among the monies of the world. This would not necessarily mean that the world is to resume the coining of gold and the resumption of specie payments. Our dollar has a fixed gold content for exchange purposes, but we have not heretofore and do not now plan to coin gold into dollars or to begin the payment of domestic obligations in either gold coin or bullion.

(d) Such a use of our surplus gold would bring to the United States an added income in the form of interest on such loans and would replenish the Treasury for such sales of gold as might be made.

(e) World trade would be increased and the United States would secure at least a fair share of such increase.

(f) We could use the power of our gold in such a way as to discourage war and to establish and promote permanent peace.

In a Totalitarian State the head of the government is able to dictate and to rule without either the knowledge or consent of his subjects, but in a democracy the ruling power must advise and make plain the problems which confront the government; hence, the facts and suggestions relative to our gold problem should be given the widest possible publicity, to the end that the people may have a chance to consider and, through their representatives, to work out a solution of this all important problem.

The Morality of Interest

Part VIII—The Bishop of London Signs a Promissory Note With the Caursines

By LOUIS B. WARD
Editorial Director of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WHEN THE philosophers of the Middle Ages had contributed their reasoning upon usury they unwittingly left the gate wide open to the crooked money lender.

In hedging the old doctrine that the lender could not receive in return more than was lent, the philosophers had built up categories of charges which, though they had nothing to do with interest, opened the way for crooks to "keep within the law" under the pretense of charging the borrower any and every charge provided it be not strict interest.

In the last article in SOCIAL JUSTICE, captioned *"The Jewish Money Lenders,"* we reviewed the various "titles" such as *"mutuum," "interesse," "damnum emergens," "poena conventionales," "lucram cessams," "periculum sortis,"* and *"titulus morae."*

It was this last claim to recompense on the basis of delay, *"titulus morae,"* that caused Pope Alexander VII to condemn this title.

It was not that the medieval philosophers can be criticized for their reasoning. It was simply the old, old principle that good faith had to be assumed before these principles were applicable.

In the hands of the crooked money lenders, sound moral claims to recompense simply became the cloak of taking interest under other names than interest.

Practical Evasions Create Usury Burden

For example, since the money lender found out that the Church recognized a recompense based upon delay in repayment, he simply entered into a contract with the distressed borrower to loan him money for a free period of, say, one, two or three months and then soaked the living life out of the borrower for a delay in repayment after the due date. The due date was always placed far ahead of the orally agreed upon or anticipated date of repayment.

The truth was that by the end of the fifteenth century, in commercial centers at least, the bars were down on usury and the frightful burdens incident to usury were borne by the mass of the people. The people sought protection not in the keen analytical minds of philosophers but in the practical day to day justices which should have marked Christian democracy.

The ease with which the Reformation spread in some countries is directly, if only in part, traceable to the violation of the fundamental law that money is sterile; that the lender is entitled to not more than that which is lent; that interest is usury and that substitutes for interest which lay upon the backs of the people the heavy monetary burdens cannot be explained away by the refinements of logic or the logic of refined gouging.

By 1492 the last Jew had been expelled from England (1290), France (1394), and Spain (1492).

With the growth of commerce, the merchants of Southern Europe, particularly Italy, were found traveling throughout the Continent and in England.

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents the eighth in this notable series of historical studies into the immorality of usury. Week after week in the columns of this National Magazine, Prof. Ward is disclosing the untold story, in which public interest is rapidly mounting and widespread.

Caursines Succeeded Jewish Money Lenders

Among these merchants were the Caursines, a family whose origin is debatable. They were traders seeking the wool of England for the Italian looms, selling the products of Italy in exchange and collecting the Papal taxes as representatives of the Vatican.

The Caursines came to mean the generic term applied to Southern European traders irrespective of the fact that, of course, the most of them no longer represented a particular family.

The Caursines replaced the Jew as the money lenders of England. Because they were representatives of the Vatican they had access to kings and prelates.

It is historic and safe to say that the Caursines never charged a cent of interest. They knew the law of the Church and they knew the arguments of the philosophers. They depended not upon interest for their income but upon all other "titles" that permitted recompense, though carefully avoiding interest.

The great chronicler of the day was Matthew of Paris. Matthew wrote, ***"There is scarcely a Bishop in the whole of England who is not enmeshed in the toils of the Caursines."***

From the great scholar of this question, Father Cleary of Meynooth College, Ireland, and from Ashley, the historian of economic England, we have one of the contracts of the Caursines. It was drawn between the Caursines and the Bishop of London. *It is a literary monument to avarice. It should be embossed on vellum, illuminated and hung in the office of every personal finance company in America.*

It must be understood that even in those days the borrower was at the mercy of the lender at the very outset of a loan negotiation. The same practice that came down to at least the year 1933 when our banks collapsed was in vogue in the year 1235.

A man desiring to borrow $100 met the crooked banker who had him sign a note for $150. In the instance of the Caursines a man borrowing 100 marks would sign a note for 400 marks.

Promissory Note of Bishop of London

Let us read the language of a promissory note which the Bishop of London signed to the usurious Caursines:

"We have received at London . . . four hundred marks of good and lawful sterlings . . . which marks aforesaid we promise by lawful agreement, and are bound in the name of ourselves and our Church, wholly to restore and repay to the aforesaid merchants . . . on August first at New Temple in London, the year of our Lord's Incarnation, 1235, with this added condition, that if the money is not paid at the appointed place and time, then, the appointed period being over, we promise thereafter . . . to pay them . . . every two months one mark for every ten marks as a recompense for losses (pro recompensatione damnorum) such losses, expenses, and the capital may be sued for, together with the expense of one merchant with one horse and one servant wherever the merchant may be, until the full payment.

"The expense also caused or that shall be caused in the recovery of the money we will pay and restore to the merchants . . . This compensation for losses, interest and expenses, we promise not to reckon as part of the principal . . .

"To fulfill the above we bind ourselves and our Church and our successors, and all our property and that of our Church, movables and immovables, ecclesiastical and secular, present and to come, wherever found to the aforesaid merchants and their heirs, until full payment recognizing that we hold our property at their good will . . . renouncing for ourselves and our successors any aid from either canon civil law, privilege of clergy and clerical jurisdiction . . . In witness whereof we have placed our seal to the present document, April 19, 1235."

Bishop Is Party to 400 Per Cent Deal

Now let us analyze the note.

What the Bishop received was the equivalent of approximately $333. He signed a note for $1332. *Be it understood he paid no interest.* He had approximately three months free period before the due date. Of course the Bishop and the Caursines knew that he needed the money for, say, at least a year. But he was within the Church law. *No interest was charged.* The note on the face of it says so. Of course, if the Bishop didn't pay in three months, which it was understood he wouldn't, then, under the various "titles" discussed in our previous article, there came the frightful penalties.

The Caursine had been deprived of his money at the expected date. There had been delay. The Caursine might have had to go out and replace the money and so the cloaks for usury are incorporated into the promissory note itself.

Now, the interest amounts to 60 per cent a year after the due date. Of course that was more than the Jews charged. But over and above the 60 per cent a year and the stepping up of the principal the actual loan 400 per cent, there were certain little expenses to be borne by the Bishop. For example, on and after the due date he maintained the full expenses of the Caursine as he traveled. But a Caursine couldn't travel alone, so the expenses of his personal servant were thrown in, and, to make full measure, the expenses of the horse.

It wasn't a poor, ignorant, distressed layman who borrowed out of his poverty and necessity. It was the Bishop of London who signed this promissory note.

He signed it in conscience, for he knew his "titles" and could he not say in chorus with the best of the Caursines *"interesse," "mutuum," "damnum emergens," "poena conventionales," "lucram cessams," "periculum sortis," "titulus morae."*

Even in the note itself the Bishop takes no chances as he writes, "every two months one mark for every ten marks," not interest you understand. Oh, no! the Bishop knows the law of the Church so he completes the sentence *"every two months one mark for every ten marks as a recompense for losses (pro recompensatione damnorum.)*

Bound Church to Pay $1,332 for $333, Plus!

Nor does he miss any other "titles" as he explains what these losses might be.

There are "losses" and "expenses" that the Caursine may incur or suffer so that compensation for *"losses, expenses and the capital"* may be sued for. Also, "any expenses in the recovery of the money" on the promissory note is added to the $333 received by the Bishop. *That Bishop is going to return $1332, plus 60 per cent, plus expense, plus the cost of Caursine, servant and horse, plus costs of recovery.*

The Bishop of London bound his Church, his successors, his properties, the properties of the Church, the movables and immovables, ecclesiastical and secular, present and to come, wherever found. If the money lenders die their heirs inherit the claim.

But the Bishop of London goes further. He acknowledges that he holds his property at the good-will of the money lenders and he renounces for himself and his successors any aid from canon or civil law, any privilege of the clergy and any clerical jurisdiction.

The chronicler of the day, Matthew of Paris said of these Caursines, "They circumvented the needy in their necessities, cloaking their usuries under the show of trade and pretending not to know that whatever is added to the principal is usury, by whatever name it is called."

Later, Roger, the Bishop of London, tossed the Caursines out of England, under penalty of excommunication, for their plain usuries. But the Caursines were the tax collectors for the Vatican and Rome told Roger to desist.

When the House of Bardi of Florence failed, Edward III was found to owe them nine hundred thousand gold florins. At the same time he owed another Caursine six hundred thousand gold florins. These two particular debts alone represented $2-million, 250-thousand in principal.

When the king falls into the hands of the usurer and when the Bishop of London can write the promissory note we have reproduced above, what chance have the poor in their necessity then or now when interest, usury or the philosophic cloaks thereof are sanctioned in high places?

On the Farm Front

Appropriations Cut Hits Farmer, Jobless

House Slash Is Reaction Against Seven Years of New Deal Spending

C. A. WOODRUM

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The inevitable reaction against seven years of rash New Deal spending, and failure of the Roosevelt Administration to effect economic reform, has manifested itself in the House of Representatives vote on agricultural appropriations for the next fiscal year.

Victims of the measure, if it should be approved by the Senate, will be America's hard-pressed farmers, together with the urban unemployed.

Thus the monster of reckless Federal spending, created by President Roosevelt, has been slain but the evils it spawned will live to haunt millions of indigent Americans.

In passing an agricultural appropriation bill of $722,001,084 the House slashed more than $463-million off the amount being spent in the current fiscal year, ending June 30. And, in doing so, the House defied both President Roosevelt, who had submitted a recommendation for $900-million, and the usually potent farm bloc. The Department of Agriculture is now operating under a $1,185,115 appropriations alloted last year.

Principal items wiped out in the economy wave were $76,678,812 requested for financing the Government's food-stamp plan under which the Surplus Commodities Corportion purchases so-called surplus food products from farmers and distributes them to the needy; $25-million proposed for loans to tenant farmers who desire to buy farms; and $212-million asked by Secretary Wallace for parity payments. The food-stamp plan, now operative in 28 cities, derives much of its expenses from customs receipts, of which it receives 30 per cent. According to estimates this will amount to about $100-million next year. So its proposed activities will be cut almost in half.

Defending the drastic reductions, Representative Clifton A. Woodrum, leader of the economy forces, resurrected a 1932 speech of President Roosevelt's, the theme of which the President apparently has forgotten since his first inauguration.

Roosevelt declared before his election, said Woodrum, that deficit financing, "had contributed to the recent collapse of our banking structure, accentuated the stagnation of the economic life of our people and added to the ranks of the unemployed."

Yet the almost unlimited spending, which candidate Roosevelt denounced in 1932, has marked most of his own administration until very recently.

"What was true seven years ago is doubly true today," Woodrum pointed out, "because the national debt is higher. We are up against the ceiling of the national debt. The President of the United States recognizes that it is true, because he has brought a budget here and asked Congress to help him reduce the deficit this year by $2-billion."

While the huge reductions may work hardships on many farmers and industrial unemployed, they may have one salutary effect—they may accelerate action for adoption of a sound, workable farm program.

Trade Treaty Fight Divides on Party Lines

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Moving from the House Ways and Means Committee to the floor of the House, the legislative battle over Secretary of State Hull's *Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act* finds Democratic and Republican Congressmen falling into party lines behind their respective leaders.

After weeks of spirited controversy before the committee, in which Administrationists backed renewal of the Act and Republicans opposed it vigorously, the committee voted 14 to 10 in favor of continuing the pacts another three years. The poll was strictly according to political lines, Democrats voting affirmatively and Republicans negatively.

Powerful farm groups, as well as some labor organizations, have denounced the treaties negotiated by Hull, because they have injured American agriculture by permitting the importation of cheap foreign products which compete with domestic commodities produced under the relatively high American standard of living. In addition, the Act, as pointed out by these groups, is invalid. The constitution provides that all treaties be ratified by the Senate; yet under terms of the Act Secretary Hull is authorized to conclude treaties independent of the Senate.

Representative Knutson of Minnesota declared recently that figures of the Department of Agriculture contradict Hull and Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace, who have insisted the Act has benefited farmers by increasing agricultural exports.

He produced statistics showing that in 1929 the United States exported 44.9 per cent of its cotton crop, 17 per cent of its wheat production, 35.3 per cent of its tobacco crop and 5.7 per cent of its pork products.

Contrasted with that record is the export situation after the trade agreements had been in effect four years. "By 1938," he said, "we exported but 28.1 per cent of the cotton produced, 11.4 per cent of the wheat produced, 28.8 per cent of our tobacco production, and but one-tenth of 1 per cent of our total production of pork products."

Catholic Citizen Commission Picks Mr. Sidney Hillman

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, announced in the *New York Herald-Tribune* recently that "he had accepted an invitation from Msgr. Joseph M. Corrigan, rector of the Catholic University of America, at Washington, to serve on the Commission of American Citizenship established by the American Hierarchy of the Catholic Church after an appeal of the late Pope Pius XI."

The invitation to Mr. Hillman read, in part, according to the *Herald-Tribune*:

"With prophetic vision the late Pope Pius XI, in a letter addressed to American Catholic bishops, dated Sept. 21, 1938, foresaw that the world was entering 'upon one of those periods of unrest, of unquestioning, of disorientation and of conflict, which have been well described as turning points of history.' To meet the needs of the times, he urged that 'a constructive program of social action be prepared, fitted in detail to local needs, which will command the admiration and acceptance of all right-thinking men.'"

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers union, was born in Zagare, Lithuania, and was educated in the rabbinical school of Kovno, Russia. He joined the Social Democratic Party (Bolsheviki) and in the Red revolution of 1905-06 he was a member of the workers' Soviet that seized Zagare and ruled it as a tiny Communist State. Hillman, according to our foreign correspondent, was one of the Jewish radicals whose activities were reportedly responsible for the "great pogrom of 1905." In 1907, Hillman came to America by way of England.

New Deal Faces an Accounting on Labor Front

MIAMI, FLORIDA—If President Roosevelt has any serious intentions of seeking a third term, he will have to devote much of his campaign to soothing labor's brow.

With John L. Lewis, the C.I.O. "fuehrer," already on record as considerably irritated with the President's attitude and actions, a group of A.F.L. leaders roundly scored the New Deal for its failure to bring about improved economic conditions, and for its maladministration of the *Wagner Act*.

Although the executive council of the Federation was quick to deny the statement reflected its views, the castigation of Mr. Roosevelt's administration carried much weight. Signers of the report included 10 high officers of as many A.F.L. affiliates.

The report sounded the same note that has been played for several years by those alarmed at the New Deal efforts to spend its way to prosperity.

"The hour has come for Americans to recognize the dangers that confront them and to join in a united effort to halt the drift toward national insolvency and industrial collapse," the report read.

Business has been materially retarded, it stated, because banks, instead of being permitted to finance business and industry, have been forced to invest in and finance the Federal Government. Consequently, as the report pointed out, business has been stagnant, unemployment is rife and suffering is widespread.

Revised Cost-of-Production Measure May Get Action

WASHINGTON, D. C. — With economy firmly in the saddle, at least as far as the House is concerned, the cost-of-production plan for agriculture today stands a better chance of enactment than ever before, according to Edward E. Kennedy, probably the nation's greatest independent farm expert.

An ardent champion of the cost-of-production principle for 15 years, he contends, as does SOCIAL JUSTICE, that the plan would give farmers equality of prices and eliminate the necessity of huge Federal appropriations to aid agriculture.

Explaining why the sudden trend toward retrenchment has enhanced the fortune of cost-of-production, Kennedy said a group of 50 Congressmen met recently and suggested that if the Massingale Cost-of-Production Bill were amended by substituting "parity price formula" for "cost-of-production formula," while retaining all its other features, it would have an excellent opportunity of passing both Houses.

In accordance with this proposal, Representatives Lemke and Massingale, together with Kennedy, amended the measure, although they rectified the errors in the Administration's computation of "parity" and devised a formula which Kennedy says "will more nearly be equality."

He hastened to add that the fundamental features of the cost-of-production bill remain intact, that the only sacrifice has been the formula of arriving at minimum prices. This, he said, involves a 15 to 18 per cent cut in the price level proposed under the original bill's formula, but still would provide an annual farm income of about $12-bilion as compared to the present $7-billion income.

Agriculture Secretary Henry Wallace's existing A.A.A. program "is geared to bankrupt farm prices," Kennedy declared. Demonstrating the inefficacy of the Secretary's "parity" plan, Kennedy pointed out "as soon as prices reach 75 per cent of parity, no benefit payments can be made. When they are below 75 per cent of parity, payments can be made provided Congress appropriates the money. When prices are at or above parity, no loans can be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Only when they are between 52 per cent and 75 per cent of parity can loans be made."

Passage of the Massingale bill, Kennedy emphasizes, would produce the following results, sorely needed by American farmers: "(1) Place a legal floor under farm prices for at least 50 agricultural commodities; (2) Give farmers minimum prices on all such products consumed domestically; (3) Give farmers the world price on exportable surpluses, if any; (4) Make farm commodities security for loans, public or private, at 100 per cent of the minimum prices; (5) Give our farmers 100 per cent of the domestic market; (6) Protect our domestic market and domestic price level against foreign competitive imports; (7) Repeal crop control in the Triple A; (8) Eliminate the necessity for annual appropriations from the Treasury, effecting a Treasury saving of about one billion dollars annually; (9) Give the farmer 100 per cent of parity—net; (10) Provide the opportunity to prove the soundness of an established minimum price level, protected from cheap foreign competition; (11) Provide the opportunity to substitute cost-of-production prices for "parity" prices after the principle of a fixed minimum price level had been proved."

Letters

(We aim to make this a free forum and readers' opinions are invited. Naturally the views expressed are not always those of this magazine.—EDITOR.)

Not the American Way

TO THE EDITOR:

It seems to me that J. Edgar Hoover took a leaf from the book of the so-called famous "Flying Squad" of Scotland Yard, London, England.

In March, 1923, these gentlemen conducted a raid, similar to Mr. Hoover's, and arrested 200 men from all over England. These men were mostly men of the Irish race—some were born in England. They were charged with an attempt to overthrow the British government. No arsenal, such as Mr. Hoover's men reported, was found by the "Flying Squad."

These men, too, were held incommunicado, and their whereabouts was learned about thirty hours later from the newspapers. They had been deported to Mountjoy prison, Dublin, Ireland, without a trial.

About fourteen weeks later, they were released. They still had had no trial. A compensation case was brought by the deportees against the British government and this case was won by the Irishmen.

My father was one of the men charged with attempting to overthrow the British government, and, as a result of the treatment he received in Mountjoy prison, he died a couple of months after his release.

—Eileen B. Breen

New York City.

Hate Will Trap Us

TO THE EDITOR:

It grieves me to see the anti-German attitude that is arising in the United States. This attitude, which has been growing steadily since the World War, is being pushed along by the British and French propagandists who are not satisfied with destroying Germany after the last war but must continue the persecution. The anti-German movie makers, newspaper writers and political bosses are our greatest dangers and should be liquidated.

It is disgusting to think about the untrue stories concerning the Germans which were circulated during the last conflict and which were believed by the gullible Americans.

If America wishes to stay out of an English war, the American people had better lose their anti-German "complex."

—H. J. M.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Only the Truth Counts

TO THE EDITOR:

May I take this occasion to humbly thank Father Coughlin for lifting his voice in the defense of the much maligned Christian Front?

Coming from a section of Brooklyn where some of these seventeen young men reside, I say his defense of them and the ideals of the Christian Front was the very thing a truth-hungry populace desired.

Many listeners are a happier lot after hearing Father Coughlin state that the newspapers had garbled a statement made concerning his stand about the Christian Front.

Sedition! What a charge to level at a young man such as Jack Cassidy, whose Americanism is his very life. Dare a man within his hearing utter a remark of violence against our form of government and its institutions, and woe be to him for such an utterance. Jack Cassidy was quoted as saying: "We Americans are jailed while the Communists are walking the streets." What a paradox!

Your heartening words today will serve as an inspiration to everyone championing the cause of Christianity and its ideals. Has it come to a time when a Christian can only say he is a Christian in a hushed tone? This beloved nation of ours was founded by Christians and its institutions were and are Christian.

If these young men are guilty of the crime leveled against them, they are to be punished by law; but if they are innocent of the charge, then let the truth and only the truth prevail and set them free.

—J. C.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Let History Speak

TO THE EDITOR:

It is constantly being drummed into our ears that England is the most peace-loving country in the world. The most of this brass band drumming, however, is heard to vibrate in the United States more than in England. The only weapon that England has ever used against competitor nations has always been a ruthless war. Nation after nation has been the victim of England's economic wars of at least five hundred years standing.

My chief concern, however, has always been to guard against the injustice of inflicting blame where it is not due, and so I have thought it wise and just to let the English speak for themselves. No better authority is available than the well-known work of Buckle's *"The History of Civilization in England"* which I earnestly recommend to the readers.

Thou shalt not kill. Thou shalt not steal. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor. Any nation that has not lived up to these three Commandments has no right to proclaim before the world that they are fighting for the preservation of civilization and above all for Christianity.

This not only applies in the case of England, but to all those nations that violate these sacred Commandments. They are in a great measure no better than the misled people of Red Russia.

—L. F. D.

Hyattsville, Md.

Washington Counsel Sound

TO THE EDITOR:

Strange, isn't it, that the same forces should be at work today as in 1914, trying to drag us into the turmoil of Europe and Asia? Stranger still that those forces should find support even here in this land of common sense. But we thinking Americans know how to fight them now. We know now how to resist the folly which would replace our frontier on the Rhine, and re-strew Europe's battlefields with Yankee limbs!

Let us, then, join the "Father of our Country" in maintaining the solution which he enforced so effectively during his presidency; that is:

"To observe faith and justice towards all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all."

It served very efficiently back in the early days of our nation, and in all probability, if again assumed by our government, would prove very satisfactory.

—Richard Howes

Southboro, Mass.

Listeners, Too?

TO THE EDITOR:

While they're at it, some one ought to demand that the G-Men pull in all the listeners of Father Coughlin, too.

Ye gods! We would make the allied German and Russian armies combined look like a mere fly-speck!

—Miss Edith Hayes

Bronx, N. Y.

'Another Arsenal'

TO THE EDITOR:

I have just read about the "arms" which were seized recently in New York.

This very moment, I have three United States Army Springfield rifles in my home which were left here by members of our Legion firing squad who had just paid their last respects to a deceased comrade.

Suppose the F.B.I. would search my home tonight!

—R. J. Koelsch

Madison, Wis.

Two Polish Writers Give Views on Poland

Fears Lucifer Most

TO THE EDITOR:

Poland was, is and shall remain, a peace-loving nation, and for that reason she entered into a non-aggression pact with Germany. The Finns are congratulated on their valiant stand against Russia, but Poland is condemned for fighting for her very existence and accused of not being peace-loving and innocent, for if she were "she would have accepted Hitler's *perfectly fair offer* in exchange for Germany's *stolen* Danzig."

A knowledge of history is evidently not a characteristic trait of Americans, unless, of course, it can be used to injure England and France. Has no one ever heard of the three brutal partitions of Poland? It would be interestingly informative to read history just to discover who stole what. When we hear the plaintive cooing of the dove about Hitler's "perfectly fair offer," we are reminded of Czechoslovakia and the Munich betrayal. "In exchange" she was raped, robbed and subjected to the most inhuman and Hun-like slavery yet known to man.

SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine has so often and so stridently stated that Hitler was right in scrapping the Versailles Treaty (of course, it objected to the "method") that many even outside of Germany deified the new version of "Peter, the Hermit," and helped in advertising the new crusade for God's cause of justice under the banner of the Swastika. Was it an injustice to give the Czechs, Slovaks and Poles their rightful possessions? Is it "justice" to condone the rape and murder, murder that calls to heaven for vengeance? Must the Slavs created by God become the slaves of Wotan?

We still hear the childish prate that the greatest evil is Communism and not Naziism. The brown sleeves of *"Das Kapital"* are not long enough to cover the bloody red hands of Germany. The Germans introduced it into Russia some twenty years ago; they invited it into Europe in the present war. If there is going to be any ink-stand throwing after the Luther fashion, let it be done against the real devil, not against his shadow. We do not fear the devil when he appears as a devil, but we must fear him when he transforms himself into an angel of light.

—John Zagloba

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Don't Cry Over Poland

TO THE EDITOR:

In answer to Stanley Brya, may I ask if it wasn't the Polish Army that ran amuck before even the Germans came in? Of course, they obeyed orders, indirectly, from England.

Wasn't it the Polish Army that mercilessly butchered the aged and infirm, women and children of the Evangelical faith—a sort of Polish St. Bartholomew massacre to glorify Polish culture you speak of? I am ashamed that my country was sold out by Josef Beck to the English.

Under its Jewish leadership our country became a nation ready to rob from anyone, and the country died by the same sword.

The 20-million Polish families you cry about are non-existent; we subjugated the White Russians, Malo-Russians, Ukrainians, Lithuanians and the Germans, and what was left of the Poles numbered some 15-million individuals. But our government thought they could get away with this piece of imperialism against the advice of patriots like Paderewski, and the emergency showed what happens when war comes to such a conglomeration of clans.

At home, Josef Beck, the patriot, had the Jewish bankers and industrialists aligned behind him, all patriots, and why shouldn't they be, for they controlled 283-million zloty in the country where our governments controlled some 23-million. Who was the boss? Who sacrificed us to the blind hatred of the Jew against Hitler in the full knowledge of our comparative military strength?

Don't cry over Poland. We are not big enough to be a nation unless we immediately become subjugators of others.

I would rather be a German-Pole, which I am, and fight for eventual autonomy, than be a Jewish-owned Polish serf doing his bidding.

—J. M.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Electing the Court

TO THE EDITOR:

From the judges that have been recently appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States, I am of the opinion that our method of elevating men to this high office is nothing but the promotion of political hacks for obeying the master.

I would suggest that at each presidential election the majority party in power consisting of both Houses select three men who in their estimation would make ideal Supreme Court judges; the minority party could select two men whom they deem to be worthy, and then allow the people to vote for whomever they choose at the same time that they elect their President.

This method could be brought about by amending the Constitution and seems to me to be a solution to the favoritism now shown.

—An American

Cleveland, Ohio

It's False Leadership

TO THE EDITOR:

Usually I am a calm sort of person, but I just boil when such dirty work is dug up by New York Jewish Communists to blacken the good name of Father Coughlin.

I do not believe he is in any way connected with any organization whose purpose is the overthrow of the Government by force. This is merely a well planned plot to "get" Coughlin. It will, however, gain him more friends and make old followers stronger.

Leftist Jewry in New York is creating the same situation as existed in Germany before the persecutions.

—F. Rosser

Brookville, Kan.

Haney Wrong As Ever

TO THE EDITOR:

In perusing the newspapers every night, I hope against hope that I will come upon some article exposing the greatest sham ever perpetrated against mankind, namely our unjust monopolized and debt-predicated money system. But that indeed is not to be expected. On the contrary, everything that is printed about our medium of exchange is done with the design to bamboozle and mystify the public into believing that anything which involves the question of our money principle is executed on the most just and righteous basis.

For instance, take the answer which Mr. Lewis Haney, professor of economics at New York University and financial writer, gives a Chicago inquirer. The gentleman from Chicago asks: "Is it right to permit a private corporation to have the exclusive right to distribute money and to name the collateral for loans?"

Mr. Haney answered thus: "The Federal Reserve system which issues most of our money is not a private corporation and it does not have the exclusive rights you mention." Continuing, Mr. Haney goes on to say: *"To distribute without debt is just giving it away and that does not make sense."* In another place he says: "Debt is bad only when it is excessive."

Can anyone imagine a so-called professor of economics and an authority on finance, presenting such distorted and perverted theories to the reading public? Unfortunately, such is the state of affairs today. The international money monopolists, and their lucrative bedfellows, the war mongers, and merchandisers of murder continue to perpetuate, over radio, screen and press, the greatest sham the world has ever known.

—J. O. Aubin

Detroit, Mich.

The Speech That Failed

TO THE EDITOR:

I would like to set Mr. Ernest H. Graf right in his regard for F.D.R. and his peace proposal to Hitler and Mussolini.

Mr. Hathaway, editor of the *New York Daily Worker*, at a Communist meeting here said Mr. Roosevelt's peace speech was "not meant for either Hitler or Mussolini but was meant to go over the heads of Hitler and Mussolini and strike their people." Mr. Hathaway said he got that direct from headquarters.

Now, Mr. Graf, do you still think F.D.R. is a peace maker or a trouble maker?

Anyway, his suggestion didn't work out as he hoped it would.

—A. Martin.

Hartford, Conn.

ONLY TWO 'BIG BONUS' WEEKS LEFT—

YOU CAN START TODAY AND WIN A CADILLAC!

On March 4—at Midnight—your opportunity to pile up the big Bonus Votes of 40,000 on each new subscription in our great "FORWARD AMERICA" Contest will expire forever!

You have TWO MORE WEEKS to enter this exciting race—and win a Cadillac, a Chrysler, a Lincoln-Zephyr or any one of five other beauteous cars by "stashing away" the largest Bonus Votes ever to be given during the life of the competition.

Remember—you still have time to enter. The important thing is not WHEN you enter a Contest like this, but WHAT YOU DO after you have entered. A real worker can come in today—organize his or her friends—and come out squarely on top of the heap when the Contest closes a few weeks hence.

But those big Bonus Votes are important—and they grow less and less as the Contest rushes towards its close.

Right now you earn 40,000 Extra Votes on each new subscription of one or two years you turn in between now and March 4—at Midnight.

Tell you what to do right this minute:

Fill in and mail the Nomination Blank on this page—down in the lower right corner. That counts for 5,000 Votes. Then get your initial or "start-off" subscription. That gives you 20,000 additional Votes. Then, of course, you are entitled to the 10,000 votes given for a yearly subscription by the Schedule of Regular Votes. There you are—a total of 35,000 Votes right at the start.

And always bear in mind you are helping Father Coughlin maintain his weekly radio broadcasts, so sorely needed in America today.

Step lively. Delay no longer. Prizes, both cash and cars, totalling $15,000.00 are waiting. Get yours while the getting is good.

Address All Contest Mail to

'CONTEST MANAGER' *Social Justice*

Royal Oak, Michigan

$300 EXTRA for Quick Action

Whether you are already a Contestant in our great "FORWARD AMERICA" Contest—or about to become one—you can win some mighty fine intermediate prizes between February 10 and the end of the First Period—March 4.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH WILL GO TO THOSE WHO SNAP INTO IT AND TURN IN THE MOST NEW BUSINESS BETWEEN THE ABOVE DATES.

Here's how it works out and — remember — every bit of business turned in by a Contestant will be a credit for final computation at the end of the Contest to see who win the eight beautiful cars, and the big cash awards.

$75.00 -- February 10 to February 20 -- $75.00

The three Contestants who turn in the largest number of NEW cash subscriptions of six-months or more from February 10 to Noon of February 20 will be awarded special prizes of $35.00, $25.00 and $15.00 respectively.

EVERY DOLLAR TURNED IN ON THIS OFFER WILL COUNT ON EACH OF THE NEXT TWO OFFERS, as well as on the final count for the eight automobiles and cash prizes.

The count on this $75.00 offer is based only on the NUMBER of NEW paid subscriptions turned in—not on the amount of money.

$100.00--February 10 to February 27--$100.00

The three Contestants who turn in the largest amounts of NEW SUBSCRIPTION MONEY between February 10 and Noon of February 27 will be sent prize checks of $50,00, $30.00 and $20.00 respectively. EVERY DOLLAR TURNED IN DURING THE 17 DAYS BETWEEN FEBRUARY 10 AND FEBRUARY 27 COUNTS ON THE NEXT OFFER BELOW, AND ALL VOTES COUNT IN COMPUTING FOR THE GRAND PRIZES.

$125.00 -- February 10 to March 4 -- $125.00

One Hundred Twenty-five Dollars will touch the peak of these special prizes for quick action, and will go to the three Contestants who turn in the largest amounts of NEW SUBSCRIPTION MONEY between February 10 and Noon of March 4. These awards are $65.00, $35.00 and $25.00.

Remember that March 4 marks the end of the First Period in which the largest possible Bonus Vote—40,000—is allowed on NEW subscriptions.

Why not strike out right now to win the top one of all these three special awards? You can pull out $150.00 in quick prize-money by being first in all three of these offers. Have the most new paid names for the period from February 10 to February 20 (win $35.00); turn in the most new money from February 10 to February 27, first and second counts together (win $50.00); then have the most new money turned in for the entire period from February 10 to March 4 (win $65.00 more). Total—$150.00.

Winners of these extra prizes will be announced together with the winners of Grand Prizes at the end of the Contest.

Get in line right now for these intermediate prizes. The quick cash will come in handy, and you will be piling up your final vote towards the big winning at the end. Let's go!

READ 'EM OVER

GRAND PRIZE	**$2,995.00**
Cadillac 72, Fleetwood Body	
Second Prize	**2,245.00**
Chrysler Crown Imperial, 4-Door, 5-Pass.	
Third Prize	**1,483.00**
Lincoln-Zephyr V-12, 4-Door	
Fourth Prize	**1,440.00**
La Salle 52 Special, 4-Door	
Fifth Prize	**1,152.00**
Pontiac 4-Door Sedan	
Sixth Prize	**985.00**
De Soto Custom, 4-Door	
Seventh Prize	**805.00**
Plymouth De Luxe, 4-Door Sedan	
Eighth Prize	**777.00**
Ford Tudor De Luxe Sedan	
Ninth Prize (Cash)	**500.00**
100 Grand Cash Prizes	**1,618.00**
27 Special Cash Prizes	**1,000.00**
Total of Awards	**$15.000.00**

SCHEDULE OF REGULAR VOTES

On Prepaid Subscriptions to
SOCIAL JUSTICE

Subscriptions	Votes
6 months ($1.50)	4,000
1 year ($3.00)	10,000
2 years ($6.00)	30,000

The above are Regular Votes and will maintain the same values throughout the Contest. A special club bonus of 100,000 EXTRA votes will be allowed on each $15.00 worth of subscriptions turned in.

On each new subscription (2-years, 1-year), the following bonuses will be allowed:

40,000 EXTRA votes up to March 4; 30,000 EXTRA votes from March 5 to March 18; 25,000 EXTRA votes from March 19 to April 1; 20,000 EXTRA votes during the final period, April 2 to April 15.

Extra or Bonus Votes are issued only after the conclusion of the Contest.

USE THESE COUPONS WHILE THERE'S TIME

'Start Off' SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

(Good for 20,000 Votes)

Return this Coupon to the Contest Manager with your first yearly subscription payment ($3.00), either old or new, and you will receive 20,000 votes, in addition to the votes allowed on Regular Vote Schedule.

*Name of Subscriber*_____

*Address*_____

*City or Town*_____

*State*_____

(Your own subscription or renewal will count)

NEW SUB._____ OLD SUB._____

This coupon, accompanied by the Nomination Blank and your first yearly subscription, will start you in the great Contest with 25,000 Votes, plus the Regular Votes on the subscription, as shown in the Regular Vote Schedule. Only one of these coupons will be credited to a Contestant.

NOMINATION BLANK

(Good for 5,000 Votes)

_____ 1940

Contest Manager, SOCIAL JUSTICE.
Royal Oak, Michigan

Please enter my name as a Contestant in the "FORWARD AMERICA" Contest. I understand this Blank filled out and sent in will entitle me to 5,000 Votes and that my first yearly subscription, old or new, will entitle me to 20,000 Votes.

*My Name is*_____

*My Address is*_____

*City or Town*_____ *State*_____

(You may nominate yourself or any other person)

ONLY ONE OF THESE COUPONS WILL BE CREDITED TO A CONTESTANT

Indictment of 17 . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

reduced the defendants' bail from the $850,000 originally set by Judge Moscowitz to $155,000—a decrease of more than 80 per cent!

The new bails ranged from $5,000 for defendants Vill, Beirne, Buckley, Kelly and Quinlan to $20,000 for William Bishop, who is not a member of the Christian Front and is the only one of the accused who has a police record.

Almost half of the defendants received special consideration from Judge Abruzzo because they were the head of large families. The wife of one of the accused is momentarily expecting a child. Several defendants told the court they could get their jobs back as soon as they were released.

After the new bail had been fixed, John T. Prout, Jr., one of the accused, went free on a $7,500 bond obtained by friends and relatives. Other defendants, forced to remain in jail for 22 days because of the excessive $50,000 bail per person ordered by Judge Moscowitz, were expected to follow Mr. Prout into freedom.

Crowd of 600 Cheers Young Prisoners

A few hours after the indictment had been handed down, the 17 men were led into the Brooklyn Federal Court for a public arraignment. Six hundred persons cheered them loudly as they passed from an elevator to the Federal courtroom.

At the afternoon hearing all pleaded not guilty. Their trial was tentatively set for March 6, over the protest of Attorney Leo Healy, defense counsel for 12 of the 17 accused.

Altogether the hearing took about 45 minutes. It would have been shorter had the proceedings not been interrupted by Arthur Garfield Hays, counsel for the pro-Communist Civil Liberties Union.

Attempting to address the court, Mr. Hays was told by Judge Abruzzo to sit down. When he refused, a United States marshal laid hands on him and threatened to escort him out of the room.

Mr. Hayes then protested that he was being mistreated. Judge Abruzzo then asked if he represented any of the defendants and on receiving a negative answer intimated that he might hold him for contempt of court. The notorious defender of Leftist radicals finally returned to his seat, meek, downcast and forlorn at his failure to horn in on the proceedings.

The Conversion of the Jews

(Continued from Page 4)

Jews, and with Jews as its leaders. And through Jewish missionaries and the Jews of the diaspora the grace of the Redemption has come to us Gentiles.

In view of this, should we not entertain something of the sentiment of St. Paul, and look with sadness upon the low religious estate of Jewry? Mindful of what an exalted position is ours through them, and mindful also that we can, and some of us do fall as did the Jews from Christ's embrace, we should desire with deep fervor to see restored to them the light that has illumined us.

The advent of Christ was heralded as *"A light to the revelation of the Gentiles, and the glory of my people Israel."* The charity which Christ thus taught us should lead to the ambition of bringing back to God those who have brought God to us; of restoring to Christ those who have given Christ to us; of giving through Christ hope to them who preserved hope for us; and of welcoming into the Messianic kingdom, a kingdom infinitely more noble and spiritual than they have imagined, the children of the kingdom.

Memorial Mass for Bishop Gallagher in Brooklyn, Feb. 17

Not quite three years ago our country and our church lost a great leader, Michael James Gallagher, Most Reverend Bishop of Detroit, who was inspired with a zeal for the cause of Charity and Justice. It was by his inspiration, courage and guidance that the workable program of Social Justice was instigated in our country.

It is only fitting that his memory should be revered and his friends in Brooklyn have each year had a Requiem Mass sung on the anniversary of his departure from this world.

As has been the custom the Mass will be sung by the Rev. Edward Lodge Curran, President of the International Catholic Truth Society and pastor of St. Stephen's Church. The Requiem Mass will be sung on Saturday, February 17th, at 10 A. M. in St. Stephen's Church, Carroll and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn. The eulogy will also be delivered by Dr. Curran.

In the past the church has been filled to capacity. The church may be reached by taking the 8th Avenue Subway to Carroll Street or Hoyt and Sackett St. trolley on Bergen St. line and if the crosstown car marked "Erie Basin" is used, get off at Carroll Street.

Friends of Bishop Gallagher in Brooklyn.

Fr. Coughlin's Radio Stations

At the request of many persons interested in the Sunday broadcasts of Father Coughlin, renewed recently for another year, SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith reprints the list of stations over which the talks may be heard at 4 p.m., (E.S.T.), unless otherwise indicated.

ALBANY, N. Y.—WABY	4-5
BALTIMORE, MD.—WCAO	4-5
BALTIMORE, MD.—WBAL	8-9
BRIDGETON, N. J.—WSNJ	4-5
BUFFALO, N. Y.—WGR	4-5
CINCINNATI, O.—WCKY	4-5
CLEVELAND, O.—WGAR	4-5
DES MOINES, IA.—WHO	4-5
DETROIT, MICH.—WJR	4-5
ERIE, PA.—WLEU	4-5
DETROIT, MICH.—WJBK	7-8
GREEN BAY, WIS.—WHBY	4-5
GREEN BAY, WIS.—WTAQ	7-8
HAGERSTOWN, MD.—WJEJ	4-5
HAMMOND, IND.—WHIP	4-5
HARRISBURG, PA.—WKBO	8-9
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—WIBC	4-5
KALAMAZOO, MICH.—WKZO	4-5
LAWRENCE, KAS.—WREN	9-10
MADISON, WIS.—WIBA	4-5
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—KSTP	4-5
NEW ALBANY, IND.—WGRC	9:15-10:15
NEWARK, N. J.—WHBI	4-5
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—WTEL	6-7
PITTSBURGH, PA.—WJAS	4-5
READING, PA.—WRAW	4-5
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—WSAY	4-5
ST. JOSEPH, MO.—KFEQ	4-5
ST. LOUIS, MO.—WEW	4-5
WILKES-BARRE, PA.—WBAX	4-5
WORCESTER, MASS.—WORC	4-5
WOODSIDE, N. Y.—WWRL	9-10
AUGUSTA, ME.—WRDO	4-5
BANGOR, ME.—WLBZ	4-5
BOSTON, MASS.—WAAB	4-5
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—WICC	8-9
FALL RIVER, MASS.—WSAR	4-5
GREENFIELD, MASS.—WHAI	4-5
HARTFORD, CONN.—WTHT	4-5
LACONIA, N. H.—WLNH	4-5
LEWISTON, ME.—WCOU	4-5
MANCHESTER, N. H.—WFEA	4-5
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—WNBH	4-5
NEW LONDON, CONN.—WNLC	4-5
PITTSFIELD, MASS.—WBRK	4-5
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—WEAN	8-9
WATERBURY, CONN.—WATR	4-5

The League of the Little Flower Requests You to Pray for the Sick and the Dead

"I beseech you therefore, brethren, through our Lord Jesus Christ and by the charity of the Holy Ghost, that you help me in your prayers for me to God."—Romans 15:30

DECEASED

CONNECTICUT

Frank H. Lee ..... Bethel

ILLINOIS

Mrs. John Clyne ..... Chicago
Mary C. Murphy ..... Chicago
N. J. Pauly ..... Chicago
Mr. L. M. Slosson ..... Chicago
Mr. James A. Boyle ..... Crystal Lake
John P. Davison ..... Crystal Lake
Mr. Edward Klepsa ..... Naperville
Mrs. Langdon ..... Rock Island
Mary Conley ..... Springfield

INDIANA

Frank H. Rockhill ..... Fort Wayne
Otto S. Hanon ..... Gary
Mrs. Anna Shine ..... Indianapolis

KANSAS

Mr. Linus Schuck ..... Logan

KENTUCKY

Charles Junk ..... Bellevue

LOUISIANA

George Schmitt ..... New Orleans

MAINE

Harry James Lewis ..... Biddeford

MASSACHUSETTS

Henry Jermyn ..... Bradford
David C. Gogan ..... Brighton
Mary Cody ..... Dorchester
Wm. P. Hurt ..... Dorchester
Patrick McDonnell ..... E. Braintree
Annie M. Golden ..... So. Boston
Lawrence and Sarah Martin ..... Taunton
Mrs. Richard Bowler ..... Worcester
Irene Charboneau ..... Worcester

MICHIGAN

Joan E. Hansmond ..... Ann Arbor
Mrs. Nona Hellner ..... Ann Arbor
Mr. Fred Harvey ..... Detroit
Miss Bridget Lynch ..... Grand Rapids
Mrs. Ella Lynch ..... Grand Rapids
Mrs. Catherine Breivogel ..... Huntington Woods
Mrs. Olive Sovaish ..... North Branch

MINNESOTA

John L. Reising ..... Faribault
Mr. Thomas Frankson ..... St. Paul
Miss Terese Donohue ..... St. Paul
John Friedricks ..... Sauk Center
Mr. Williamette ..... Stewart

MISSOURI

Dr. J. Philip Kanoky ..... Kansas City
Mr. James E. Schofield ..... St. Louis

NEW JERSEY

Sister M. Cecilia ..... Englewood
Mrs Frances V. Murray ..... Morristown

NEW YORK

Wm. James Heasley ..... Alexandrine Bay
Wm. H. Donnelly ..... Binghamton
Miss Hennessy ..... Bronx
Mr. John Lenihan ..... Bronxville
Frank Budnik ..... Brooklyn
Francis Hickie ..... Brooklyn
William Kaeptig ..... Brooklyn
John and Mary Libert ..... Brooklyn
Mrs. Harriet Sullivan ..... Brooklyn
Thos. J. McDonald ..... Canandaigua
Mrs. Mary K. Boehle ..... Hamburg
Andrew Kiefer ..... Huntington
Mary McManus ..... Newark
Mary Ann Cullen ..... New York
Edward W. Weiland ..... Rochester
Mrs. John Callahan ..... Syracuse
Mr. Petersen ..... Syracuse

OHIO

Mary Harrier ..... Cincinnati
Mrs. Jane T. Bauer ..... Cleveland
Mr. Mehling ..... Columbus
Lawrence Hamel ..... Columbus Grove
Mr. G. W. Piper ..... Lancaster
Elizabeth Mackey ..... Springfield
John M. Condun ..... Toledo
Martin Modrowski ..... Toledo
Joseph R. Kathrens ..... West Milton

PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. Margaret Howard ..... Avalon
Mrs. Catherine Fisher ..... Carnegie
Mr. Stephen Burns ..... Philadelphia
Mr. Fath ..... Pittston
James Teenin ..... Tacony

WISCONSIN

George Tremmel ..... Kenosha

FOREIGN

Mary Ann Martin ..... Veteran, Alberta, Canada
Mrs. Katherine Irving ..... County Clare, Ireland
Mary and Michael Mullaney ..... County Clare, Ire.

ILL

CONNECTICUT

Miss B. C. Byrne ..... New Haven

ILLINOIS

Charles Warboys ..... Alton
Miss H. Krom ..... Chicago
Patrick McDermott ..... Chicago

IOWA

Rev. P. H. Hoffman ..... Dubuque
Joseph M. McAndrew ..... Glenwood

KENTUCKY

Mrs. Peter Smith ..... Bardstown

MAINE

Mrs. Wm. Bushey ..... Skowhegan

MARYLAND

Mrs. Margaret Blum ..... Baltimore
Vincenzo Leonardi ..... Havre de Grace

MASSACHUSETTS

Mrs. Foster ..... Beverly
Leo Bernier ..... Chicopee Falls
Mrs. John Guimond ..... Fall River
Mrs. Peter O'Malley ..... Waltham
Mrs. McConnell ..... W. Lynn
Nellie G. Brown ..... Winthrop

MICHIGAN

Catherine Purtell ..... Ann Arbor
Mr. Nicholas Long ..... Detroit
Mr. A. Renard ..... Grosse Pointe Shores
Charles Yakes ..... River Rouge

MINNESOTA

Nathalie Nadeau ..... Duluth
Mary Cummings ..... Hugo
Bertha Brennan ..... Minneapolis
Mary M. Garwood ..... Minneapolis

MISSOURI

Mrs. Thos. Goulding ..... Kansas City
Mrs. Ed. Roy ..... St. Louis

NEW JERSEY

J. Monteith ..... Bayonne
Mrs. Cwilikiewicz ..... Elizabeth
Rev. George Fitzpatrick ..... Hoboken
C. Urz ..... Keansburg

NEW YORK

George W. King ..... Binghamton
Mrs. T. O'Connell ..... Bronx
Mrs. Goetz ..... Brooklyn
Mrs. J. Hyland ..... Hancock
Miss Catherine Burke ..... Lackawanna
Mr. and Mrs. Jos. E. Updaw ..... Rochester
Mary Santa ..... Cleveland
Mrs. Anna Ranley ..... Fort Recovery
Mrs. Sarah W. Schaeffer ..... Miamisburg
Mr. Peterson ..... Mt. Vernon
Mrs. Schaffhauser ..... Springfield
Mrs. Catherine Phillips ..... Steubenville
Catherine Bubacz ..... Toledo
Mrs. Wm. Canning ..... Toledo

PENNSYLVANIA

Harry Fisher ..... Carnegie
Wm. Boyce ..... Philadelphia
Mrs. Irma Quigley ..... Philadelphia
Mrs. Barbara Enders ..... Pittsburgh

WISCONSIN

Mrs. Edward Beck ..... Campbellsport
Nick Miller ..... Lodi
Francis James Gorman ..... Madison
Mr. and Mrs. Crowley ..... Milwaukee
Kate O'Neill ..... Milwaukee
Miss Theresa Falch ..... Prairie-du-Chien

FOREIGN

Rev. Mother Eulalia ..... Windsor, East, Ont., Canada
Rev. Mother Justina ..... Chatham, Ont., Canada

Divine Heart of Jesus convert sinners, save the dying, deliver the holy souls from purgatory (Indulgence of 300 days, every time. Pius X, Nov. 6, 1906.)

You are invited to join the League of the Little Flower.

Benefits: 1. You are remembered every morning at Mass at the Shrine of the Little Flower.

2. You are remembered every morning at a Special Mass said for our intentions at the Tomb of Christ near Jerusalem.

Obligation: Each day say the Lord's Prayer for the intention of the Little Flower. Her intention is to lead souls back to God.

Privileges: You are privileged to enclose the names of the deceased members of your family. They will be remembered each day at the Sacrifice of the Mass.

Fees: Each living member is requested to contribute one dollar a year.

The money derived from this will be used to help Father Coughlin promote his religious activities.

Mail your membership dues to Father Coughlin at Royal Oak, Mich.

Your prayers are earnestly solicited for our sick friends and for the faithful departed who have recently passed to their reward.

Wishing to take part in the activities of the League of the Little Flower, I hereby make application to become one of its members.

Herewith is enclosed ..... dollar(s) as membership fee for the League of the Little Flower for the person(s) listed below:

Name .....

Street .....

City and State .....

BEWARE THE BRITISH SERPENT!

ONCE MORE a boa-constrictor—"Perfidious Albion" —is crawling across the American landscape, spewing its unctuous lies. Its purpose is to lure this nation into the lair of war to make the world safe for international plunder.

More than ever we Americans must now evaluate this intruder into our Garden of Eden, appraising Britain down to the last pennyweight of truth.

The old cry that "England is our mother country" and that the United States is an Anglo-Saxon nation is an unvarnished lie. The "mother country" myth arose when a band of pilgrims fled England to seek religious freedom. It would be more logical to say that Spain is our "mother country" because almost half the territory of America was discovered and settled by Spaniards.

Anglo-Saxon nation? When the Irish, Germans, Poles, Italians, Scandinavians, French, Balkanites, Orientals, Jews and Negroes are counted the Anglo-Saxon population is not much more than fifteen per cent.

* * *

What is the score in the game of Britain versus these people enumerated above?

She characterized the blood brothers of German-Americans as "Huns"; and to them she falsely charged a multitude of atrocious and inhumane barbarisms. Following the World War, she devastated Germany right down to the last milch cow which furnished food to German babies.

She inveigled Poland into war with Germany and left that poor martyred country to bandage its wounds with broken promises.

She double-crossed Italy following the Treaty of Versailles.

While Americans are expending dollars to aid Finland, "Albion" is expending palaver.

In centuries gone by she conquered Canada, wiping out the autonomy of the new French-Canadian nation by fire, sword, rapine and butchery on the Plains of Abraham.

Under the noble Clive she crushed India, bringing British civilization to the Hindus by tying their chiefs to the mouths of cannon and blowing them into kingdom come.

Upon the Chinese she forced opium at a profit for herself, thus making it possible for many an aristocratic family in Mayfair to look sanctimoniously upon a portrait of its progenitor who waxed fat on the degradation of the oriental Coolies.

Our ancestors in the Thirteen Colonies felt the sting of the British lash. They knew well who introduced slavery into the Southland. Our generation understands who repudiated the debts of the World War.

The same Britain double-crossed the Jews not only in days gone by, when she loaded them into the hulls of her ships which she sank in the English Channel, but in these, our times, when she repudiated the Balfour Declaration, thereby throwing Palestine to the wolves.

Consider Ireland! Since 1172 the Irish people have been robbed, starved, exiled, shot, bayoneted and hanged by Britain because they love their faith and their liberty. The rape of Ireland is the blackest and bloodiest story in the annals of mankind — and the rapist was, and still is, the sainted stuffed-shirts of Downing Street who hypocritically condemn aggression.

* * *

Such is the score against the "mother country" who now seeks in her new extremity to enlist the aid of clean American manhood.

Remember this—it were as logical for Americans to go to war on the side of Germany to defeat British imperialism as it were to join Britain against detested Nazi imperialism.

In fine, let Americans know just what sort of "mother" they have — a "mother" whose constant policy has been to sell her daughters into the hands of the white-slavers of international finance and exploitation.

Absolute neutrality—now and forever!

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
Royal Oak, Michigan.

I wish to contribute to the 1940 Broadcasting Fund so that Father Coughlin may continue to spread principles of genuine Americanism.

I hereby pledge the sum of $ _____ which I am enclosing herewith or which I will send in two equal monthly remittances on or before Feb. 20 and on or before March 20.

My Name Is _____

My Address Is _____

City or Town _____ State _____

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

FIGHT FOR PRINCIPLES ON FLOOR OF U.S. SENATE

SENATOR ELMER THOMAS' VOICE AND VOTE RAISED FOR MONETARY PROGRAM

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith interrupts its parade of Presidential aspirants to begin a new series of "Senatorial Sketches."

Senator Elmer Thomas, today's man of the week, is a figure already familiar to readers of this National Magazine. Senator Thomas has been in the forefront of Senate battles, fighting the good fight for the major principles of social justice, and for that we applaud him.

An article by this distinguished Senator, a discussion of the nation's gold problem, appears elsewhere in this issue.

Elmer Thomas forged his way to his present prominence by hard work. Born on an Indiana farm, he acquired his education by mixing schooling with labor in equal doses. He graduated from Normal School, and from DePauw University.

Moving from Indiana to Oklahoma, Thomas entered the practice of law and became interested in business. He was elected to the Oklahoma State Senate, and, after one defeat, was successful in his second quest for a seat in the United States House of Representatives. Since that time Thomas, who entered the Senate in 1926, has been constantly in the public service.

Senator Thomas is a co-author of the *Soldiers Bonus Bill* which rode to victory over President Roosevelt's veto and distributed their just rewards to the nation's veterans. Senator Thomas is co-author of the farmers' *Cost-of-Production bill* which reduces another social justice principle to specific legislation.

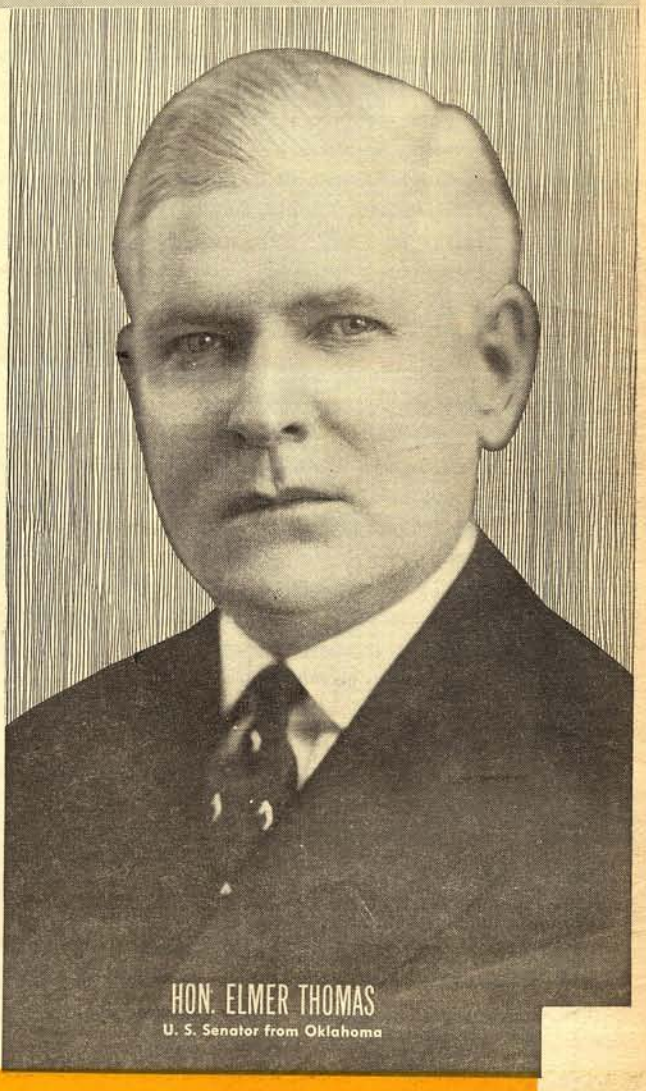
Senator Thomas is one of 11 courageous members of the Upper House who stood by their convictions and voted for the Nye-Sweeney bill to establish a Government controlled Central Bank.

The Oklahoma Senator not only voted for the *Wagner Labor Relations Act*, he authored its prevailing-wage amendment. Also, he supported the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium, and the farm refinancing act sponsored by the same Congressmen.

When the A.A.A. was under Senatorial fire, Senator Thomas introduced to the Act establishing it an amendment to issue into the commercial stream $3-billion in fiat money for its financing. This is strictly in accord with social justice.

Senator Thomas authored the *Monetary Control Act*, which in its inspiration stems from social justice principle No. 8: *"Cost of living to be maintained on an even keel."*

Today, Senator Thomas heads one Congressional Committee and is a ranking member of a number of others including Agriculture and Forestry; Appropriations; Library, and Silver. His most recent accomplishment was to point out the inefficiency, waste and obsolesence of the United States Military establishment after a lengthy tour of every major Army post. This he did to insure that rash military appropriations should not be spent in vain.



Harris and Ewing

HON. ELMER THOMAS
U. S. Senator from Oklahoma

FATHER COUGHLIN'S POSTPONED·BROADCAST

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